The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872. NUMBER 131.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

2,000 Volumes of
MISCELLANEOUS
AND
CLASSICAL BOOKS
AT AUCTION,
FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL PAINTINGS
AT AUCTION,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK,
At 288 State-st.,
By order of Baron VonWendt.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Furniture,
New Brussels and Ingrain All-Wool Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Table Cutlery, White Granite and Yellow Ware, Show Cases, Desks, Chairs, Tables. Together with a large variety of Merchandise. SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
At 11 o'clock—Two fine new Piano Fortes.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
Bargains in Household Furniture, &c.,
To close out several consignments.
Parlor, Chamber, Library, Office, and Kitchen Furniture,
Show Cases, Wardrobes, Mirrors,
Sewing Machines in perfect running order,
crates of W. G. Crockery,
casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware,
rolls Wool Carpets,
elegant Pianos (new),
large and fine lot of Plated Ware of every description (8 oz. plate).
On Saturday, Dec. 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
TEAS
AT AUCTION.
IMPORTANT SALES OF TEAS. L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
At Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-st., New York,
By order of the importer, 12,000 packages choice New Season Teas, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Oolongs, Souchongs, and Japans.
Catalogues and samples will be ready at the office of the auctioneer on and after the 2d of January, and at the salesroom two days previous to sale.

By HARRISON & CO.
Mortgagee's Sale.
At No. 280 West Madison-st., under foreclosure, we will sell, on Saturday, Dec. 28, at 9½ o'clock, the entire stock of Furniture, &c., contained in above store, consisting of ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE, such as Parlor and Chamber Sets, Chairs, Tables, Mattresses, &c. Elegant stock, and sale peremptory.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.
I will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, for cash, the balance of forfeited pledges for the current year, on this evening and every evening at 7 o'clock, until New Year.
A. GOLDSMID, 468 State-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.
The Basement and 2d and 3d Stories of Brick Building, No. 1[illegible] Michigan-av. Apply on premises.
H. W. DURANT.

FURNITURE.
Furniture
JOHN KRAUS, 219 Blue Island-av. Great Closing Out Sale. Intending to discontinue the retail branch of my business by the first of January, 1873, and to devote myself only to the manufacturing and wholesale trade, I can offer to the public a line of fine Furniture, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN KRAUS, Furniture Manufacturer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
A Valuable Medical Treatise.
The edition for 1873 of the sterling medical annual known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and, indeed, in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for about one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1873 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

The Centaur Liniment—Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says: "I have not held a pen in seven months—now am all right." Another that, "the Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;" another, "restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth $600," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

PROFESSIONAL.
DR. H. TONGUE
Has removed to 187 and 189 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., Rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6. He has practiced in the city of Chicago over thirteen years, and has the greatest success in curing all diseases of the head, eye, and ear. Separate rooms and good accommodations for ladies and gentlemen.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
RICH
GIFTS
FOR THE
NEW YEAR.
Owing to the great rush at our new store for Christmas Jewelry, we could not find time to open our entire stock, but are now opening a beautiful display of fresh novelties for the New Year's trade which we offer at greatly reduced prices.
RODDIN & HAMILTON,
99 State-st.,
Corner of Washington.

WANTED.

General Salesmen,
with a large established trade in this market and with a thorough experience in the Dry Goods business are wanted by
HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

WANTED.
Fifty to 500 m feet upper grades seasoned pine lumber, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2-in. Address "LUMBER," care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.
THE ADAMS
EXPRESS COMPANY
Will commence to transact their general business on and after this date at
120 & 122 Dearborn-st.,
Between Madison and Washington-sts.
The Branch Office
At 55 West Washington-st.
Will continue to receive and forward all matters as before. ANSON GORTON, Agent.
Chicago, Dec. 26, 1872.

FINANCIAL.
DIG.
We employ the best facilities known for the collection of claims, and will dig out your bills, notes, &c., in any part of the country without cost if not collected. No attorney's fees in suits. Send for circular, or call for thorough explanation. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

Money to Loan
On first-class Chicago property; $3,000 in hand.
MEAD & COE.

LOANS
Made on first-class city property; $5,000 for 5 months.
KIMBALL & FRAKE,
Root Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES
I will sell 4,000 and buy at market price.
R. D. STILES,
150 South Clark-st., Room 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.
C. H. FARGO & CO.,
Southwest cor. Madison and Market-sts.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Men's and Women's Grain Buffalo and Wool-lined Bals. and Alaskas. Men's and Women's Congress and Buckle Arctics.

Diaries for 1873,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co's,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
C. GERSTENBERG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

MEETINGS.
Masonic.
A regular communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Lessing Hall, 12 North Clinton-st., for business. By order of the W. M.
SAM'L. C. SMITH, Secretary.

Masonic.
The officers elect of Union Park Lodge will be installed by Rt. Worshipful W. M. Egan, this (Saturday) evening. Officers and brethren of other lodges are cordially invited to be present.
GEO. PERKINS, Sec.

Masonic.
Home Lodge No. 508, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Apollo Hall, State-st. opposite Twenty-eighth st. Business—Installation of officers. By order of the W. M.
E. B. W. LOCKE, Sec.

FURS.
MANDEL BROS.
Have, now left, a limited stock of
SEAL SACQUES,
CAPS,
Muffs and Boas,
And owing to the advanced season we have determined to close them at a loss of 25 per cent below cost.
State and Harrison-sts.,
Twenty-second & Michigan-av.

FURS Of every description. Fur Robes, &c., at MANUFACTURER'S COST.
J. S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

TO RENT.
OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.
Fine Bank or Broker's Office,
No. 122 South Clark-st.,
Next door to Chicago Clearing House. Has large Private Office, and an A. No. 1 Fire and Burglar Proof Vault, 5 ft. 8 in. by 7 ft. 8 in. Call and examine.
Also, several light eligible offices in same building.
WM. HANSBROUGH,
131 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
White Star Line.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.
INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, Dec. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Dec. 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS...............Saturday, Dec. 28, 3 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To or from British Ports.............................$30.00
To or from German Ports.............................35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports...........38.00
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.
CUNARD MAIL LINE,
Established, 1840.
From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage to and from British points......$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points.........35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points..........................38.00 currency.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.
P. H. Du VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

MAGAZINE.
500,000 SUBSCRIBERS
WANTED FOR
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.
"The Best Magazine in the World."
The NOVEMBER and DECEMBER numbers, containing the beginning of
"Arthur Bonnicastle,"
DR. HOLLAND'S GREAT AMERICAN SERIAL,
Sent free to all subscribers for 1873.
SCRIBNER & CO.,
654 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STOVES.
STOVES BELOW COST
For 4 Days, to close out.
First-class Base Burner for $10.00.
34 Union, cor. Washington-st.
Attention of Hotel and Boarding House Proprietors called to above.

BUSINESS CARDS.
JOHN W. DEAN,
Solicits and fills orders for
Job Printing,
AT HIS NEW OFFICE,
No. 7 Tribune Building, Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.
DR. H. TONGUE
Has removed to 187 and 189 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., Rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6. He has practiced in the city of Chicago over thirteen years, and has the greatest success in curing all diseases of the head, eye, and ear. Separate rooms and good accommodations for ladies and gentlemen.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between B. Olson and C. A. Sathren, under the firm name and style of B. Olson & Co., is this day dissolved.
B. OLSON.
Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
BRICK.
Those wishing to exchange good common Brick for choice real estate, will please address
A. P. MOORE, 39 and 41 Wabash-av.

MORE CALAMITIES.

A Religious Gathering Precipitated Into a Cellar, in England.

Many Persons Seriously and Others Fatally Injured.

Three Vessels Wrecked—Between Sixty and Seventy Lives Lost.

Two Men Steamed to Death in a Boiler at Ironton, O.

Narrow Escape from a Holocaust on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The ship Peruvian, from Singapore for Boston, struck the bar at Cape Cod, during the storm last night, and went to pieces. Her crew were all drowned. She was owned by Wm. F. Weld & Co., of this city, and her cargo was insured for $400,000, mostly in Boston companies.

The bark Kadosh, of Boston, from Manilla for this port, ran ashore, last night, at Point Allerton, between the bars. Her boats, in getting ashore, capsized, and the Captain and six men were drowned. Eight of the crew were saved.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Thirty persons were lost in the steamship Germany. Twelve were passengers, and but one was American.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 27.—During a missionary meeting at Salford, last night, the floor of the building gave way, precipitating a hundred persons a considerable distance. Many were injured, some fatally.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IRONTON, O., Dec. 27.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the Belfast furnace. Three men, Ellis Moore, James Venters, and Andrew Diles, entered three boilers which had been disconnected from the rest of the battery, for the purpose of cleaning them. They had first opened the mud valve and allowed the water to escape, after which they entered the boilers without closing it, as they should have done. The engineer, who has been employed but a short time, and did not know of the connection between this valve and the one attached to the battery, came and turned on steam from the latter. It instantly filled the empty boilers through the connection pipe, and the steam remained turned on a short time before they managed to crawl out and were discovered. Venters and Diles are very badly scalded, the skin peeling from them parboiled flesh in large flakes, and their finger-nails coming off. Their cries of agony were said to be heartrending. They were removed as soon as possible to their homes. Moore heard the steam coming, and had the presence of mind to retreat to the farther end of the boiler, and is unhurt. Venters and Diles both died within five minutes of each other this afternoon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 27.—Thomas Galley, a miner, employed in the LaSalle coal mine in this city, and held in high esteem among his associates, met death in a shocking manner this morning. Another miner at work in a contiguous room, fired a heavy blast in the dividing wall, and, instead of spending its force in front as was expected, it demolished the wall and cast tons of coal upon Mr. Galley. His head was crushed, and scarcely a bone in his body was left unbroken. He leaves a wife and four children. His fellow-miners suspended work for the remainder of the day.

[To the Associated Press.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec 27.—The accident on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad was not so fatal as first reported. The passenger train which left here about midnight last night, struck a broken rail near Glasgow Junction, 75 miles from this city, about 4 a. m. The engine passed over safely, but the rest of the train, consisting of the baggage, two passenger, and a sleeping car, after running a short distance on the ties, plunged down an embankment 15 feet, all the cars turning over and being considerably injured. The baggage, mail, and express matter took fire almost immediately, but the fire was prevented from spreading by the exertions of the train hands and passengers. An express messenger, named King, was rescued by being pulled from under the burning baggage car. All the passengers got out of the cars, except Peter Fox, from this city, who was jammed in the wreck, and had to be cut out. His leg was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated, and it is reported he will die. None of the rest of the passengers, numbering about thirty, were dangerously injured, though most of them received severe bruises.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 27.—There is but little additional from the Cottonwood avalanche. It is asserted that twelve men are missing. The slide came from the very mountain top, a distance of a mile, with frightful speed and force. The storm prevented a warning of its approach, until it was upon the lines of teams passing at the point where it crossed the road, when mules, wagons, and sacks of ore were carried away like wisps. The body of snow where the force of shovelers are at work is very large, and he excavation slow. One dead body was recovered today.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 25.

Extra freight train No. 2, south, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, left Indianapolis Monday at 2:25 p. m. The train was in charge of John Belch, engineer; George W. Potter, fireman; and Henry Koons and Joseph Bowers, brakemen. The train, when it left Indianapolis, was composed of only three cars containing merchandise for parties in this city and Jeffersonville. When the train arrived at Greenwood there were added thirteen cars loaded with hogs, making in all sixteen cars, which were drawn by one of the best locomotives on the road, the Powell. All went well with the train up to half-past 2 o'clock in the morning, when it was near Henryville, in Clark County, a station about twenty miles out, on the Jeff. road, from this city. The train was running at the rate of about thirteen miles an hour, the usual running time. The engineer and fireman were at their regular posts on the engine. One of the brakemen, Henry Koons, was also riding on the engine. The other brakeman, Joseph Bowers, was at his place of duty in one of the cars in the rear of the train. It was a bitter cold morning, and the train was run with unusual caution on account of the danger of snapping a rail.

At Henryville there is a side switch to allow the passage of trains. This switch opens toward the south, and after it is used by a train it is put back in its proper place and locked. If it is left open and the fact not discovered by those on board of a train coming south, fatal results, as in this case, must ensue, as the train is immediately thrown from the track, the rails not connecting by the space of at least half a foot. To the right of this switch is an embankment about four feet deep, at the bottom of which is a small ravine.

About two hours before, the passenger train bound north had passed this switch and left it in perfect order. No danger was apprehended, and the crash came without a moment's warning. The engine of the freight train struck the opened switch, and in an instant was hurled to the ravine below, where, with eleven shattered cars, it now lies. Of the four more on board the ill-fated engine, Joseph Bowers was the only one saved. Extricating himself from the wreck, he hastened to the village near by and gave the alarm. A party of citizens was quickly gathered, and, arriving at the scene of the accident, it was discovered that the engine had buried beneath its ruins the other three unfortunate men. Telegrams were despatched to Reuben Wells, the master mechanic of the road, who started immediately for Centreville with a wrecking train. There was but little use for it, however, the cars having been thrown entirely clear of the track. The bodies of the victims of the disaster, John Belch, George W. Potter, and Henry Koons, were removed from the *debris* of the engine in a mangled and shocking condition, not being recognizable. The bodies were badly scalded, but the men must have died instantly.

A large number of hogs which were in the cars, consigned to a Louisville packing-house, were killed or injured. All the merchandise in the front cars was badly damaged. The engine and eleven cars are nearly total wrecks.

Two trains passed the point a few hours before the accident occured, and the officers of the trains stated yesterday to the reporter that the switch had been "set up" and left secure. There is said to be little doubt that the switch had been tampered with by some person or persons unknown, and hence the accident. Our reporter was also informed, in this connection, that this same switch had been found open several times before, but the fact had been discovered in time to prevent disastrous results.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 26.

The train on the Whitewater Valley Railroad, due here at 9 p. m. Tuesday night, was delayed at Valley Junction until after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, on account of the obstruction of the I., C. & L. Road between that point and the city, caused by a collision between two freight trains on Tuesday afternoon. When the wreck was removed, and the road clear, the Whitewater Valley train, under charge of Conductor Stokes, and consisting of an engine, one baggage car, and two passenger cars, proceeded on its way to the city. When near Trautman's Station, seven miles from the city, the engineer, Mr. Thomas Oakley, perceived that something was wrong with his train, though the engine was all right. Ready to suspect of the dreaded danger of a broken rail, he instantly applied the atmospheric brake, with which, most fortunately, the train was supplied. At once he saw that what he dreaded was a reality. A rail had broken, and he saw, to his horror, the cars behind him, with their living freight, off the track and bumping over the ties and frozen ground. It was but a little while, however, until his suspense was ended, or rather until it assumed a new shape. Before the train could be checked, the three cars careened, the coupling between the baggage-car and the engine broke, and the cars tumbled with a crash into the ditch, leaving the engine all right on the track. The engineer's responsibility was ended, and the time for action by those in the cars began.

It was dark and bitter cold. Red-hot stoves in a ditched, overturned train filled with passengers, suggested horrors with which the public is already too familiar. The train men were at once outside the cars. The stoves were not so firmly fixed in their places that the fall did not dislodge them. The engine was furnished with a number of buckets, and the express messenger, conductor, engineer, and others, had enough presence of mind to give their first attention to subduing the fires. The buckets were filled from the engine, and the fires in the stoves were extinguished in time to prevent a repetition of the Prospect horror.

Then, in the darkness and the cold, began the work of investigation into the injuries. It was found that the same good fortune which had attended the accident so far, followed this feature of it. As the passengers came out of the wreck one by one, and reported, it was ascertained that no serious injury was sustained by anyone. James Hunt, a brakeman, was cut on the forehead, and also on the back of the head, but he was not disabled, and returned west on a train yesterday. The only other person who recieved a hurt worse than a slight bruise, was a passenger whose head was slightly cut.

As soon as the cars were secured from conflagration, and the passengers extricated, Conductor Stokes stowed the latter in and on the engine, and brought them into the city.

The cars were thrown into a ditch six or eight feet deep lying between the I., C. & L. and the O. & M. tracks. They ran about 100 yards after leaving the track before turning over. The use of the atmospheric brake, by which the train was checked in time to prevent a severe shock when it fell over, as well as the promptness with which the fire question was settled, are to be credited with saving the public from news of another heartrending railroad accident.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The markets were dull to-day in consequence of the practical suspension of business by the snow.

MONEY.

The stringency in money increased, opening active at ⅛, advancing to ⅛@⅜, with exceptional loans at ⅛. At the final close the rate declined to 1-16 to 7 gold. The banks anticipate an early call for a statement, and are preparing for it. The snow blockade prevents any influx of currency, and little relief to the money market is expected before Jan. 5th or 10th. Discounts are dull at 10 to 12 for the best.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull and heavy, fluctuating but a fraction and in favor of the bears. A few transactions at long options were made in New York Central and Northwestern, in expectation of a January rise.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm but inactive. Gold ruled firm early in the day, advancing to 112⅜, but declined to 112. The steamer, to-morrow, will carry out about $1,000,000 of specie, and large exports next week are looked for. There were indications of the Treasury bidding to-day; that a clique was seeking to lock up gold, but the award was fairly distributed. The market was well supplied with cash gold, which is heavy.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firmer and higher, the biddings brisk, and the offerings few.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes stronger, especially for grades under $7.50, of which the stock is very light. Wheat closes better, and fairly active, the demand being chiefly for export, and for the better qualities of spring. Winter was stronger, and less freely offered. Pork ruled dull at $13.50 for new mess for December, and $13.00 for January and February. Cut meats—100 tierces pickled hams, 15 pounds, sold at 9c. Bacon—short clear scarce, and higher. Sales of 200 boxes on dock at 7⅛c; 7⅛c bid for the balance of December. Lard steady, but quiet.

FORT WAYNE.

Arrest of a Forger—Serious Stabbing Affray—The Hibler Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 27.—John Clark, an Englishman, was arrested here to-day by Detective Thos. C. Pierce, of Highlestown, N. J., for forgery committed two years since on the Central National Bank of Highlestown, in that State. Clark was traced to England, thence to Fort Wayne, where he resided about two months. He was taken to New Jersey to-day.

An affray occurred in Louis Schroder's saloon in which Richard Teghmeyer was stabbed in the side by Henry Strout. The wound inflicted is three inches long and one deep. Strout was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries. Both were intoxicated at the time.

The Hibler murder trial opened to-day, Joseph France opening the case for the State by a lengthy speech. By order of Judge Brackenridge, the witnesses for the State were separated. The examination of witnesses commences to-morrow. The attorneys in the case are W. G. and H. Colerick for the defence, Joseph France and E. O'Rourke for the State. The Court-room was densely filled with interested spectators.

A Saloon Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Swinehart's saloon was the scene of a murder, yesterday afternoon, in which a man named Wagoner was struck on the side of the head with a club, in the hands of the proprietor. Wagoner cut several parties in the saloon, and, it is claimed, attacked Swinehart with a knife, who, in self-defence, struck him with a club. He died in a few minutes after being struck.

Railroad News.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The sale of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, running from New Albany, Ind., to Michigan City, under a decree of the United States Court, took place to-day at noon. George L. Schuyler, of New York, was the purchaser for the first mortgage bond-holders.

Sigma Chi.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27.—The Sigma Chi fraternity adjourned to-day, after deciding to hold their next convention in Richmond, Va., during the third week in October, 1874.

FIRES.

Another Serious Conflagration in New York City.

Several Narrow Escapes from Burning to Death—Loss $250,000.

Several Warehouses Destroyed in Boston—Loss $100,000.

Disgusting Red-Tape Proceedings in Connection with the Centre Street Fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—One of the ugliest cases of "red tape" on record has appeared in relation to the Centre street fire. Though three days have elapsed since the six girls and one boy were burned and buried under the falling walls, not a brick has been removed to ascertain their fate. The Superintendent of Police says he is not sure the expenses will be paid by the city, and has referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel. The proprietor of the property destroyed says the lessees are concerned and not himself. The lessees assume they cannot dig out the bodies without injury to their insurance claims. The walls fell in at such an early stage of the fire that some of the victims were probably but slightly burned. The delay in searching for them is disgraceful, if not criminal.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The *debris* of the great Centre street fire is still covered with snow and ice, and untouched by the shovel or pick. The owner of the building, Robert Craighead, residing at Yonkers, has been telegraphed to several times, but made no reply. The police have no authority to touch a stone or stick of the burnt premises without the sanction of the owner, and besides, are afraid to employ laborers for the purpose lest the Comptroller may refuse to pay the bill. Meantime the Police Headquarters and the Sixth Precinct Station House are daily besieged by relatives of the unfortunate dead, demanding that search be commenced, and eagerly offering assistance. Coroner Herriman this afternoon officially requested Superintendent Kelso to evacuate the ruins, expressing the belief that the Board of Police Commissioners or Department of Public Works have power to order the work performed, and saying that no red tape ought to be allowed to interfere with a humane duty. This appeal is expected to be successful. A formal investigation into the causes of the fire will commence after search has been made for the bodies. Several young girls employed in the burned building visited the ruins to-day and cried bitterly over the grave of their fellow-workers.

The City Superintendent of Buildings in a card to-day, says there are thousands of buildings in the city more dangerous than the one burned in Centre street.

About half-past 6 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the basement of the building No. 160 Mercer street. The firemen were promptly on the ground, notwithstanding the snow, but the fire had gained considerable headway, as it had doubtless been burning for some time inside of the building before it was discovered. Another alarm drew to the fire an additional force, including the Chief of the Fire Department. The flames soon spread through the block to the buildings Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway. The property belongs to the Stuyvesant estate. The fire on Mercer street extended to Nos. 158, 160, and 162, and caused damage exceeding $15,000. The property on Broadway was occupied by Maillard as a hotel and confectionery store. The damage to the building and property is over $20,000. Hall's tailorstore on Broadway, and one or two small stores on Mercer street, were also damaged.

Among the buildings burned in Mercer street were two tenement houses, and several families were rendered homeless. The total losses are said to be not less than $250,000.

A German girl was dangerously wounded at the Mercer street fire by jumping from a third-story window.

Soon after the fire broke out, the windows of the rooms on the upper floors of the Broadway buildings were filled by persons who occupied them as lodgers. Some women were shrieking for help, under the impression that the means of escape were cut off. The majority escaped by the stairs, but some, in their fright and bewilderment, did not avail themselves of this means of exit. Two men and three women were rescued from the upper floors by means of ladders. A man and woman who were found on a stairway near the third floor were nearly suffocated. Solomon J. Gordon, lawyer, who lodged on one of the upper floors, was also rescued, as late as 11 o'clock this morning, in a condition approaching suffocation.

The only means of exit from the double tenement-house was one narrow, zigzag stairway, covered with snow and ice. The fire-escapes were in a dangerous condition. By the efforts of the police, all were extricated from the burning building. Many of the rescued were only half-clothed. Their condition was truly pitiable, and their lamentations, while shivering in the snow, were almost as painful as their shrieks when in danger from fire.

The investigation into the fire has commenced, and the evidence taken thus far shows that the steam-pipes did not come in contact with the woodwork, though running within six inches of the floor-beams. The Superintendent expressed the belief that the fire may have been caused by a lingering spark from the furnace used for roasting cocoa.

The loss by the Franklin street fire, last night, is fully covered by insurance.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27.—Two private residences, three stores, and other smaller buildings were burned last night. The loss is $40,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The Fairkill Rolling Mill was burned this morning and its machinery ruined. The loss is $30,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Dec. 27.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Lyons' millinery establishment in the *State Journal* Block, and two doors from its office, was burned out, and the contents utterly destroyed or ruined. By the prompt and vigorous efforts of the firemen, the flames were confined to that room and the dressmaker's over it. The whole loss will not exceed $5,000, with some $3,500 insurance. The fire was caused by the tipping over and breaking of a kerosene lamp, which Mrs. Lyon set at the edge of the counter just after starting the fires. A disastrous conflagration was narrowly escaped.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The insurance on the loss by fire last night is as follows: Liggett & Dousman building, St. Louis Mutual, $4,000; Jefferson Mutual and Mound City, $2,000 each. Total, $8,000. Stock, North British, $10,000; North American, $5,000; Phœnix, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,500; Citizens', New York, $2,500. Total, $35,000. Machinery, Home, New York, $5,000; American Central, $5,000; Home Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000; Mound City, St. Louis, $5,000. Total, $20,000.

The damage to the adjoining buildings on the north, occupied jointly by Liggett & Dousman and J. C. Tiemeyer is $75,000. Insurance same as corner building. Insurance on Trimeyer's stock: Sun, of Cleveland, $3,600; Girard, $5,000; Citizens', St. Louis, $5,000; Royal, $10,000; North St. Louis, $2,000; Alemania, $3,500; Washington Mutual, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; American, Pennsylvania, $5,000; German, $5,000; Manhattan, $2,500; Firemen's, New York, $5,000. Total, $57,500.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—This afternoon a fire broke out in the freight sheds on the south side of Long Wharf, adjoining the Philadelphia steamboat pier. The loss on goods stored is estimated at $100,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—There were five alarms of fire last evening, one of which came from the new Post Office, which was damaged in its walls by an overheated furnace. Another alarm was caused by the burning of the small-pox hospital in Highland District, which throws some 300 small-pox patients upon the community. The pecuniary loss is $15,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 27.—A fire at Laporte, Iowa, this morning, destroyed a corn-crib containing 600 bushels of corn. The loss is probably nearly covered by insurance, which is $800 in the Farmers' Insurance Company of this city.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOVERNMENT REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Carpenter's bill to regulate the taking of private property for public use, as its title reads, but which as pertaining to its subject matter, provides for acquiring the title of property belonging to citizens in the United States, through the intervention of the Federal Judiciary, promises to give rise to an important and interesting discussion when it shall come up in the Senate after the holidays. A table is now being prepared in the Treasury Department which shows that the Government already has the fee simple to upwards of $40,000,000 worth of real estate in the sites of post offices and custom houses alone, to say nothing of arsenals, navy yards, magazines, dock yards, etc. It is claimed that the care of this immense property is getting to be so great, and that, with the growth and expansion of the country, the demand for new official buildings is increasing at such an enormous rate, as to necessitate, sooner or later, the creation of a new department, to be known as the Department of Public Works, to which shall be assigned not only the custody of this property, but to which shall also be referred the various questions arising therefrom, including the acquiring of titles and recommendations for the construction of new public buildings. According to the lawyers of the Senate, the whole subject of eminent domain, as it is to be expressed by the Government, is at present wrapped in considerable uncertainty. The Constitution originally provided that the Government might acquire exclusive jurisdiction over property ceded by the several States and purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the States aforesaid, but the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, by providing that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, gives rise to the claim that the right of eminent domain is thus conceded to the Federal Government, and that the "necessity," as Senator Carpenter phrases it, of the United States sneaking around State Legislatures for permission to buy titles is obviated. Senator Carpenter anticipates that, from the mere novelty of the thing, his bill will meet with the most strenuous opposition, both on constitutional and political grounds, and that if it passes at all, it will be in some modified form, the general features alone being preserved.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SYSTEM.

Senator Morton is now preparing a speech, which he proposes to deliver during the winter session, on our present system of electing a President. He is of the opinion that the present campaign has demonstrated that our electoral system is thoroughly defective, and that contingencies may arise, such as the death of the President-elect, or a close canvass, wherein the vote of a single State would be decisive of the result, and wherein frauds, informalities, or irregularities, as in Louisiana and Arkansas, would require that such vote be set aside, which would precipitate a revolution, extending all over the country. He will argue in favor of a direct vote by the people, with the abolition of the Electoral College, claiming that the latter is a cumbersome piece of machinery, which has been long since outgrown, and which was instituted simply because of a want of confidence in the people by the framers of the Constitution.

[To the Associated Press.]

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The evening receptions of the President and Mrs. Grant will commence Jan. 15, and continue Jan. 29 and Feb. 12.

RESIGNED.

General Francis A. Walker has tendered the President his resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect the 1st of January next. It is understood that the resignation has been accepted, but a successor will not be appointed until after the return of Secretary Delano from Cuba.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION PROGRAMME.

The announcement is made by authority, that at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 1st of January, the President will receive members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers; at 11:30 a. m., Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Governor of the District of Columbia and suite, Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and of the Court of Claims; at 12 o'clock, officers of the army and navy; at 12:30 p. m., heads of bureaus of the several Departments; at 12:45 p. m., associated soldiers of the War of 1812, and numbers of the oldest inhabitants of the Association of the District of Columbia. The reception of citizens will commence at 1 p. m. and terminate at 2 p. m.

A COLORED MURDERER.

Thomas Wright, the colored desperado arrested on Wednesday night, charged with the murder of the Polish pedler, Samuel Rogerski, whose dead body was found in an alley horribly mangled, had a hearing at the Police Court, today, and was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The evidence is so strong against him as to leave no doubt of his guilt.

NEW YORK.

Coal Sale Postponed—Election of Police President—Important Decision—Stokes Tells His Story—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The monthly Scranton coal sale has been postponed till the 3d of January.

Commissioner Smith was, to-day, re-elected President of the Police Board, *vice* Manierre, resigned in his favor.

The Board of Apportionment, to-day, authorized the issue of five millions' worth of city bonds, for public improvements, of which half a million is for the purchase of land for the Riverside Park.

Judge Blatchford has decided that the Adams Express Company is entitled to recover from the United States the value of $6,500 Treasury notes, of which one of its messengers was robbed in May, 1868, and which were afterwards purchased in good faith by Vermilye & Co. The value of the notes was paid into the Court of the United States, subject to a decision which of the claimants should have it, and will be handed over to the Express Company.

In the Stokes case, to-day, the prisoner told his story of the shooting. He admitted that he shot Fisk, but did not intend to kill him, and that the shooting, moreover, was in self-defence, Fisk having drawn a pistol to shoot him. He had been, he said, in constant fear of personal violence from the emissaries of Fisk. Stokes contradicted the evidence of Parker, given yesterday, and stated that he never called Fisk a blackmailer, nor threatened to shoot him.

Compulsory Confession.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 27.—At Scranton, Iowa, last night, Alva Chambers, who is under arrest for murdering Charles Kendall at New Jefferson, Iowa, a few days since, was taken from the Sheriff by a crowd of about fifty citizens of Scranton, Iowa, who were going to lynch him, when Chambers made a full confession of the murder, and was returned to the Sheriff unharmed. It seems that young Kendall, who was about 19 years old, undertook to find out who took $2,000 or $3,000 from the county, two or three years ago, and was so successful that the parties were arrested. The thieves swore they would shoot him if he told anything more. It is thought this Chambers is one of the party.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 27.—Yesterday the Coroner's Jury in the case of Chas. W. Kendall, who was found murdered in Kendrick Township, Green County, last Sunday, decided that the deceased was murdered by Lacey Chambers. The accused was arrested and taken to Scranton for trial. At Scranton the prisoner was taken away from the officers by a mob of 50 men. After confessing to the mob that he knew of the murder at the time, and charging the commission of the crime on his brother Alva Chambers, he was returned to the custody of the officers and lodged in jail to await trial.

Ocean Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 27.—The steamship America has arrived.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The steamer George Leary arrived safely at noon. She was detained by ice.

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.—The steamship Franklin, from Stettin for New York, put in here short of coal. All well.

RIVER DISASTERS.

An Ice-Gorge Breaks on the Mississippi, Near Memphis.

Six Steamers and Ten Barges Sunk—Four Steamers Badly Injured.

Loss About One-Quarter of a Million.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—Last night the ice gorged at the Hen and Chickens, just above this city, and at 2 o'clock this morning the gorge broke and the ice came down with terrific force, sweeping off the dry docks; then cutting down ten barges laden with coal, belonging to Brown & Jones; then steamer after steamer lying at the wharf, until it was thought that not a single one of the large number lying there could be saved. The following is a list of the boats lost: Laura, Belle Pike, R. P. Walt, Undine, Westwind and the City of Augusta. The tow-boat Nellie Thomas is lying in a critical condition, and it is doubtful whether she can be saved, as the ice is running very heavily. The Westwind and Walt were loaded with cotton.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27, 3 p. m.—The bluffs in front of this city and the levee are lined with people watching the strange spectacle of destruction by the ice. Just above the foot of Jefferson street lies the R. P. Walt, crowded on shore and broken in two. Above her is the Belle Pike, sunk above her guards, supported by empty barges, and just below lies the Laura, badly broken. The crews are busily engaged in wrecking them, in order to save all possible before the ice changes their condition. Just at the water-gauge lies the West Wind, driven on the bow of the White Star wharf-boat, her upper works a complete wreck, but her hull, with 350 bales of cotton, comparatively uninjured. Just astern, and crowded on the outer guard of the wharf-boat, lies the Andy Baum, with her upper works badly damaged, and the boat in a precarious condition. The wharf-boat is but little injured at its stern. The Arlington, Glasgow, and St. Francis are lying with their guards and upper works smashed.

Owing to the confusion and strenuous efforts of the crews to save everything possible and guard against further danger, it is impossible to obtain reliable data as to the losses. The Walt is owned by Elliott brothers, Memphis, who are now engaged in wrecking her, and saving all the cotton possible. The Laura, the Mound City ferry, will be a total loss. She is owned by Captain James, her commander. The Belle Pike will prove almost a total loss, together with her cargo—cotton. She is owned by the St. Louis & Naples Packet Company, and is being wrecked. The dry docks, after being driven down to the foot of Exchange street, were secured, and will probably be saved, though they and the steamer Pat Cleburne are in a critical condition; likewise the Nellie Thomas, whose upper works are crushed. The Westwind, belonging to Massingale & Bowman, of Nashville, is in great peril, having been stripped of her upper works and forced against the wharfboat with such power as to break her shafts. The Undine and the Helen broke, and the Sumner and Koon sunk out of sight. The Clipper, tow-boat, was driven down to the head of President's Island, and will prove a total loss.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27—5 p. m.—Brown & Jones, large steamboat owners, lose $130,000 worth of coal, leaving only three days' supply in the hands of the dealers. The Memphis Gas Works, which supply the city with gas, being without a day's supply, the coal dealers have advanced the price to $2 per barrel, which will cause great suffering among the poor.

When the break-up occurred, the Andy Baum was driven down on the wharf-boat. Taylor Wells, one of her pilots, attempted to jump from the hurricane roof on to the wharf-boat, but fell into the river and was bady crushed by the ice, and was rescued with great difficulty. John Clinton, the second mate, and the barkeeper both made the leap, but were badly bruised.

The James Howard arrived from below about 10, and made several ineffectual efforts to pull the City of Augusta out, without being able to move her.

The river is still rising, having risen three and a half feet since last evening.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27—7 p. m.—The gorge formed at Randolph again to-day, but broke in the afternoon. The ice is now, at 6 o'clock, running heavier than ever. The James Howard succeeded in saving the Undine, Helen Brooke, and City of Augusta. The work of wrecking the Walt, Belle Pike, and Westwind is being pushed with great energy. Laborers are receiving a dollar a bale for removing cotton.

Brown & Jones lost 80,000 bushels coal and sixteen coal boats and barges. Their entire loss is $130,000; no insurance. The total loss by the disaster will not fall short of a quarter million.

All the steamers here have steam up, anticipating greater danger to-night. The short supply of coal is the all absorbing topic.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 27—10 p. m.—At 9 o'clock to-night the river is falling, which is considered an indication that it is gorged again at Randolph. Steamboatmen are all on the *qui vive* for another crash of ice. The James Howard, after extricating the City of Augusta, has got a line ashore at the foot of Jefferson street, but is unable to get to shore. The Walt is considered lost. She is owned by Elliott Brothers, of this city, and is valued at $36,000; insured in Albany offices for $24,000. Her cabin furniture has all been removed, the cotton being saved. The Belle Pike is a total loss; valued at $20,000; insured in St. Louis.

The whole loss thus far will not exceed $200,000. The H. C. Yaeger lies against the bar on the Arkansas shore, unharmed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Of the boats sunk at Memphis, the Andy Baum was owned here and is insured probably for $30,000. Her value was $45,000. The Pat Clayborne and City of Augusta had some insurance in Cincinnati companies.

THE MODOC INDIANS.

Raid on a Party of Soldiers—Several Killed and Scalped—More Volunteers Wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—A despatch from Yreka, to-night, says that last Saturday a party of soldiers, with a wagon, *en route* from Camp Bidwell to Captain Berrand's camp, on Lost River, was attacked by about fifty Modocs. Two soldiers were killed and four wounded. Five mules were killed. The soldiers killed were scalped. No Indians are known to have been killed. Governor Booth will be asked to authorize the raising of 100 volunteers in this State to co-operate with the volunteers in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—A telegram from Yreka says the Modos are being reinforced by straggling Indians, and that some of the Pitt River tribes have joined them.

The Oregon volunteers will be soon mustered out. The are 280 soldiers in the field. Taking out those required for escort and guard duty, leaves only seventy-five fighting men. Only fourteen soldiers are at the St. Klamath reservation to guard 2,500 Indians.

Mortars and bombshells are to be employed in storming the Indians at Lava Bed stronghold.

P. A. Davies was appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Yreka to go to Sacramento to ask Governor Booth for a company of volunteers from this State. The seat of war is partly in Oregon, partly in California, on either side of the boundary line.

Escape of Ice-Bound Prisoners.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Dec. 27.—Captain Orr and his Chief Engineer, with four of the crew of the steamer Cumberland, which was frozen up in Bear Lake in November, arrived last night, they having walked down along the north shore of Georgian Bay. Captain Orr reports having left the steamer in safe quarters with the first mate in charge. The steward, stewardess, and two waiters were also left on board. The party experienced terrible weather, and endured great privation during their long tramp, being 20 days on foot. The engineer twice broke through newly-made ice and was rescued with the greatest difficulty. All of the party were more or less frost-bitten. Eighteen of the crew are still on their way down, having been left eight miles from the Bruce Mines.

A Good Water Supply.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—The water panic is over, and the city is now supplied with the usual quantity.

DUBUQUE.

The Bluffy Little City Shaking Up.

Its Successful Struggle with the Epizootic--Its Bearing Under High Religious Excitement,

Boys Who Pass Counterfeit Money, and Adults Who Lose Their Reason.

The Small-Pox Out on Its Travels---A School Board Imbroglio, and the Question of Public Schools.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1872.

The heart of this community is thoroughly agitated. The local pulse is at fever-heat. Palpitation of the heart set in four or five weeks ago, in fact, and has been growing upon us since that date. A brace of causes unusual in nature underlie this state of things; but why these things should be thus, I am unable to affirm. Possibly the advanced position Dubuque has recently taken on the line of railways,—of which this correspondent gave THE TRIBUNE readers description some weeks since,—has prepared our hands for this new deal. It may be that, since Dubuque has come out of her old ruts, her course is to be attended with more startling phenomena. The present shaking-up indicates this sequence, for, while the cities round about are pursuing their even tenor, Dubuque is in a ferment of excitement. Why, mercury itself, bearing steadily down upon us at a weight 20 degrees below zero, has hardly any depressing effect. But to the review of this brace of causes to which I have alluded:

First in order,—though I'm not sure the fact has not already been published,—we received, by due course of mail, the

PARALYZING EPIZOOTIC.

The package was first opened in one of our livery-stables, but soon was sneezed around into nearly every horse-stall in the city. But we have got bravely over that now, and with the loss of only about a half-dozen patients. Our experience in this line had nothing peculiar in it. The office of Dobbin was magnified unto us, and so was the price of fuel. But we were hardly through with the inquiry, "How shall we save our horses?" when the

REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND

came down upon us, and now the great inquiry is, "How shall we save ourselves?" Mr. Hammond comes among us a full-fed, fully-fledged Apostle of Evangelism. The clergymen of the different Evangelical churches had prepared their people for this visitation, and, the day following his arrival here, the revivalist began his labors with a mass-meeting of Sunday School children. Morning and evening meetings, generally largely attended, have been held daily for two weeks past, and Mr. Hammond is expected to stir up our altar-fires here until Monday, the 30th inst. Mr. Hammond announced through the press that he would preach to gamblers and thieves last Sunday morning, and the largest Protestant Church in the city was packed to the full with eager listeners. Many, in fact, left the church sorrowing because they could not find room in the building. I might add, by way of parenthesis, that Dr. Hammond's strongest point is his faculty for making direct appeals. I give this on the authority of the *Times* here, which paper has given detailed reports of the progress of the revival. The *Herald* has also given considerable space to the "great awakening." The *Times*, however, has given the most copious digests of the discourse. This fact is worthy of remark, from its strangeness; for, if the managers of the *Herald* have a dominating character, other than that of newspapers, that characteristic is the ubiquity of piety. While the equally enterprising proprietors of the *Times* —— well, I wish to be excused branching on theological grounds here.

Some people may be anxious to know what effect the visitation of Dr. Hammond is having upon Dubuque society. I will say, in answer to that question right here, but I mistrust my fitness for the task. I fear it's a little "mixed." In attempting to indicate this, I shall confine myself strictly to facts.

PRAYING IN THE SALOONS.

The meetings, as I before remarked, have been fully attended, and many have professed conversion in these. Two meetings have been held in saloons; I should say, two attempts have been made to hold them. In the first instance, all went well until the meeting was over and the revivalists had gone, and then followed a scene of uproarious mirth. Songs were sung, and sentiments drank that were shocking enough to the Christian ear; but the saloon-keeper was converted, and the next morning made open confession: "The best advertisement I ever had; took in more than on any other day since I opened." The second meeting was held, or attempted to be held, in a saloon on Christmas morning. But this time the saloon-keeper objected to the use Mr. Hammond, with a small number of the devout, glided into Arthur O'Malley's place, and made preparations to sing. But the proprietor interposed. "Mr. Hammond," said Arthur, "you and your company can be excused. My place is not rented for holding prayer-meetings in."

"Can't we sing one hymn here, sir?

"No, sir," firmly, but respectfully, replied the proprietor. "I keep a quiet place here, and attend to my business. I want no noise here." And, with this, he opened the door for the revivalists to go out.

"You will please come up to the church this evening," said Mr. Hammond, addressing the saloon-keeper again, just as the door was closing between them.

"That's a business," rejoined Arthur, giving Mr. Hammond a suggestive twinkle of the eye, as he shut the door to and went back to see the boys.

Mr. Hammond's effort seems to be to make all he can reach profess "love to Jesus," and, if making their sacred name familiar be success, it is meeting this abundantly. "Do you love Jesus?" "Have you experienced a change of heart?" and such like expressions, are heard on all sides; but they generally pass from boys to boys, and are spoken in such light as to raise grave suspicion in the minds of people who stand aloof from this business. There is a growing conviction that possible harm is to come of all this. The unbelieving say of these saloon and street-meetings, "Wretched taste." They watch the progress made, and strengthen their unbelief by repeating such incidents as the following, which are actual occurrences here:

A lady of culture and high-standing in Platteville, Wis., remains here a few days, while contemplating a trip to California. She attends two or three of these revival-meetings, and then wakes up, in her hotel, a religious maniac, and then wakes up the whole house with her frantic appeals.

A young man, son of a prominent citizen here, attends these meetings, and is now "unclothed and one of his right mind," roaming the city, and talking most incoherently, but never failing to make the idea of "these revival-meetings" prominent in all his desultory street-corner tableaux. But, in both of these cases mentioned, constitutional weakness of mind is established, and those who think well of the revival-work protest against these cases being urged against the religious revival.

THE EFFECT UPON CHILDREN

is perhaps the most salutary, and yet some cases can hardly be relieved of the ludicrous in them. "Ma," said a little girl, the other day; "mayn't I go and see 'Humpty Dumpty'?"

"Oh!" replied her mother, "I'm afraid you're not a good child!"

"Oh, ma! do let me go," begged the little innocent. "I will love Jesus if you'll let me go and see 'Humpty Dumpty.'"

But the worst case which has yet developed is that of the little boy who, on the third night after his conversion, bought one of Dr. Hammond's 25-cent books, paying for it with a counterfeit 50-cent piece. After meeting, he treated his chums with sweetmeats with the genuine quarter he had received in exchange.

VISITATIONS OF SMALL-POX.

Once or twice a year, with disgusting regularity, the people of Dubuque are imposed upon by itinerating small-pox patients. We now have four well-developed cases on First street, near Main, directly traceable to a St. Louis importation. That this disease gets under such headway among us, is owing to the want of an efficient Board of Health. The rulings of our City Fathers on this health question are on the principle that "An umbrella is of no account only when it rains." But we hope for better things.

ONE BOARD TOO MANY.

But, while Dubuque is very much in want of an efficient Board of Health, our District Court has been engaged one straight week in the attempt to arbitrate a case from Table Mound township, between Boards of School-Directors. The old Board refuses to give place to the gentlemen who claim to have been chosen at the recent election. The township is subdivided into seven districts, and the seven Directors constitute a Board of Electors to choose their officers. The Treasurer and Secretary stick to their seats, and maintain that the election of their successors was informal, and therefore void. The jury were out on this case over twenty-four hours, and, having failed to agree, the Court discharged them. And so the case will come up again at a future session. It is a "Louisiana imbroglio" on a small scale, but we look for no relief from the White House. There is, however, no honor, no money, and, possibly, no principle at stake in this case, though the counsel for the would-be new Board inform me that their clients are Protestant, while the old members are Catholic, and that this was the influence that lost them their cause. Be this as it may, it is pleasant to remark that sectarian influence has not asserted itself in the conduct of the public schools of Dubuque County, to their detriment, as yet, though it is no secret that Bishop Hennesee, of this Diocese, holds our

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

in most cordial disfavor. It is no secret, also, that quite a number of our Catholic citizens subject themselves constantly to the rebukes of their priest, for exercising their choice by sending their children to the public schools. I will take occasion here to aid in removing an impression which has somewhat obtained in this community, touching

A VERY PAINFUL CIRCUMSTANCE

of recent occurrence,—an impression which I am assured does great injustice to the Right Reverend Bishop.

Mr. J. J. E. Norman, for twelve years past the School Superintendent in this county, came to a shocking death some two weeks since, by being thrown from a wagon. The deceased was a Catholic, and considered by Protestants one of the most devout members of the Church, though an ardent friend to the public school system. The deceased was refused Christian burial by the Bishop and officers of the Church, and the sympathies of the entire community were thereby excited and feelings aroused that were not altogether Christian. I am assured, however, that the sole cause for this refusal of Catholic burial rites was the fact that the deceased had been remiss, and was not, at the time of his death, a regular communicant.

VESTER.

COSHOCTON, O.

A Call for Mayor Medill--Manufactures--Iron--Coal Fields.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COSHOCTON, O., Dec 23, 1872.

We hold a little claim on THE TRIBUNE for space, as this town was once the stamping-ground and battle-field of the present Mayor of Chicago,—the TRIBUNE Medill. The oldest inhabitants refer, with a longing desire for his return, to the time when Medill edited the Coshocton *Age*, now nearly a half-a-century old. This county is, or has been regarded as, one of the sure strong-holds of Democracy, ever since Medill left, as it had been before he came here.

It was never known to waver, except while the present Mayor of Chicago was editing the *Age*, which was done with such vim and tact that the county "flopped over" one year, and cleaned out the Democracy, root and branch. While many would like to welcome the old-time editor back to his old chair, in the *Age* office, there is a feeling of fear and doubt about the success of any effort to accomplish this result, even if he should learn that the Postmastership of the burg is now attached to the *Age*. Creswell pays, say $1,500, and the *Age* might possibly pay $500 more. If he should see this, and think favorably of a re-engagement here upon this basis, he may "make a note of it" in THE TRIBUNE, and we will see what can be done.

I might as well add that the place has grown some since the time he was here. It claims nearly 2,000 inhabitants. Though not as large as Chicago, yet it is still growing, with a good deal of room left for enlargement. The last year has added a large manufacturing establishment,—the "Iron and Steel Works," working over 100 men, and manufactures all grades of wagon and carriage axles, and iron bridges, which find a market even beyond Chicago. The place also has its "First" National Bank, with a capital of $100,000, paying 12 per cent or more, and two private broker-shops, besides various branches of trade that go to build up a place. Coshocton is located about 80 miles east of Columbus, and 96 miles from New York, on the "Pan-Handle" Railroad, with a prospect of two or three intersecting and cross-roads at no distant day.

In the immediate vicinity, and in the next county above this, is a good supply of iron ore, that only waits development to make it a source of great wealth. The celebrated "Black-Band" ore section is near here, and is being bought up by foreign capitalists who know its value and its scarcity. It is said to be fully equal to the same kind of ore in Scotland, and about the only section of it in this country.

The great and present-available mineral resources are the extensive beds of superior bituminous coal found here, which will be a source of large future profit to those who possess them. As yet they have never been extensively worked, for the lack of capital, and other causes, and, therefore, have not established a public reputation, like the "Hocking Valley," and other coals known from their district of country; but, when the superiority of our coal becomes known, it will be in demand, and command an extra price according to its quality. The market has heretofore been local, within 150 miles of the mines; and, where this coal has come into competition with other coals, it is preferred.

Careful and scientific tests of the strength of Coshocton coal were made two years ago by John Durand, then General Manger of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road (including the "Pan-Handle"), and he found it to produce from 25 to 30 per cent more steam than other coals on the line of road; and careful tests by engineers at Columbus have found the same to be true, and, consequently, manufacturers have sent small shipments to your Chicago dealers, including, as I am told, the firms of Ames & Co., Rand & Co., Blake & Whitehouse, Alcott & Bro., Robert Law, etc. I am also informed that the coal had a test at your Water Works, and proved its strength for steam by raising gallons of water, as follows, per pound:

Ohio standard coal, gallons	3.35 1-10
Straitsville, gallons	3.26 2-10
Indiana block, gallons	3.21 5-10
Coshocton, gallons	3.44 8-10
Lackawanna (hard) gallons	3.64

I think a close and accurate test will show our coal to a good deal better advantage than this yet even this exhibit presents the great strength of Coshocton coal for steam, grate, and all domestic uses where heat is required. One peculiarity of our coal is, it burns quick and free, lasts a long time, and leaves only a small trace of ash or cinders. It is hard, and clean to handle; and, if left without a draft over night, a grate full will be live and red-hot in the morning, obviating the necessity of rekindling a fire every morning. All it requires is a few ashes thrown over it on retiring. Those who have used many grades of coal declare that our coal is remarkable for retaining heat over night for ten to fourteen hours.

There is talk that some of our mines may open a yard for the sale of this coal in Chicago, when your consumers will become better acquainted with its superior qualities. Heretofore, it has not been known or quoted as a brand.

We hope that Mr. Creswell's big job of attending to all the telegraphing, as well as letter correspondence, of the people, will be defeated. He has got more on his hands now than he can do well. For instance, it took him two days to get THE TRIBUNE from Chicago to Coshocton, less than 400 miles. We don't want to give him any more work to do.

—It strikes the St. Louis press as "a noticeable fact" that all the Pacific or trans-continental railways will be controlled or centralized at Philadelphia, through the instrumentality of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Well, there is no sort of doubt that the management in question is laying plans which will probably result in controlling a large part of the traffic of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific. It is a question of brains, energy, foresight, and resources. If St. Louis and the Southwest had a Colonel Scott of their own, there would be comparatively little necessity for the interposition of the Pennsylvania Company in the railroad affairs of that section. So long, however, as its people confess their need of comprehensive schemes adapted to the practical requirements of trade, and admit their own inability to furnish them, they must not think it strange if others step in and carry off the prizes from under their very noses.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

MRS. SAM. JONES.

She Writes a Letter from Home---Why She Writes from Home.

Something About Home---A Warm View of a Cold Subject---The Weather, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HOME, Dec. 25, 1872.

I date my letter from home, for the reason that I write it there. People should always write from home, unless they are away on a visit or on business. Then you know that I live in the country, while many people reside in town, and some other people stay in the rural districts. I prefer to live in the country, for with it are associated all my ideas of real pleasure, and as much of happiness as one may reasonably expect to enjoy. Then I like to be at home, for it was there that Sam and me set up housekeeping. It is where John, and Mary, and Sarah Ann were born; and, now that John is married, and keeping house with his own wife and little son Eddie, it has become more dear to me; for, when they make us a visit, they call it "coming home." Then, when I look over the lawn, where stand the spruces, and pines, and arborvitæs, and hemlocks, and balsams, and larches, the willows, and maples, and numerous other trees that Sam (that is my husband) planted when they were little trees, where John, and Mary, and Sarah Ann used to play on the grass, I know it is our home, for it has grown up with us, and become, as it were, a part of our own selves. I do not envy those people who reside in the city, for I suppose they get used to it, nor to those who stay anywhere; let me live at home, and other people may stay where they please. It should be the first great object in housekeeping to have a home, for, as the old song has it, "There is no place like home;" and this of itself ought to render us content, and induce us to make that home as pleasant as possible.

Well, let me tell you something about how we managed our home. The fact is, when we came to it, it was not a very attractive home, only that Sam and me thought that we would make it pleasant, and then there were but two of us to fill the home and whose comfort was to be consulted. We called this

THE NEW HOME

for a long time; for, when we went back to visit the old home, we called that "going home." But, after we had laid out the lawn, and planted the trees, and when they began to grow and look as though they would, in time, become big trees, we began to call it home; and then, when we talked of making a visit to the old homestead, it was to see father and mother. But times are changed, for then we had to send a long distance for trees, and we got them for a trifle, but to-day they are sent to the nurseries direct, and they always came in good order, and we look good care in planting, and these are the reasons why our trees have grown so nicely. Now we can get plenty of trees so cheap that no one can have an excuse for not planting, and yet we see a large percentage of the farm-houses without trees. Oh! how I did pity all such people when that storm came last week, and the wind whistled and drove the snow through the cold air. The snow settled in great drifts on the outside, or rather in the borders of our lawn, and out through the trees we could see the wraith, as Mr. Hogg calls it in his winter evening tales, and it makes it the wild spirit ruler or director of all these fierce storms that come to us from away up toward the North Pole. But Sam had all his cows in the stable, the pigs had warm nests, and everything was made comfortable; and then Sam came in and sat down to read the doings of Congress, and the latest intelligence from the Indian country and about France, and the like. "Polly," said he, "this reminds me of the 1st of January, 1864, when wave after wave of cold came down from the North, froze up the trains, destroyed car-loads of hogs, crept into the cellar, destroying the fruit and vegetables, and killed hundreds of people, and the bad river of the North as the Indians call the Red River of the North, or the River of Myrrh. You remember how the snow came, and how it was driven before the wind, and how fearfully cold it was for days, and even weeks. It looks to me as though the history of the weather is repeating itself." Yes, I said; and I remember the middle of January, we had a like storm, and the cold continued for two months. Then, oh how the wind screamed about our new home, for then the trees were too small to break its force, and there were great drifts about the house, and it was that storm that led us to plant so many trees about the barnyard, and on the east and south sides of the house for a wind-ground. For, when the snow ceased, the wind came out of the southwest and out of the northwest, and so it has been since, during these cold terms, for we have found that the most unpleasant winds come from the southwest. Now those storms do not alarm us, for the tall trees, now 40 or 50 feet high, break the force of the wind, and the storm comes to us mildly, though outside it howls and shrieks most fearfully.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE OUR SYMPATHY.

I do not see how people who own farms continue to neglect the planting of trees, at least about the house; that they do so, is almost everywhere evident. It appears to me that they do not care about making a home, and are simply staying,—making a weary pilgrimage, as they say, in this vale of tears. Now, that may be all well enough for them, but I prefer to take a little solid comfort in this journey of life, in order to be the better prepared for the next.

CHRISTMAS VISITS.

Christmas visits are pleasant to read about, and sometimes give us real enjoyable times; but here, in this changeable climate, which may be all smiles to-day and all frowns to-morrow, it is a good thing to be at one's own fireside. A ride of five or ten miles to the cars, and then a long, chilly ride in them, when you are again transferred to an open wagon, with the mercury below zero, is rather devoid of real pleasure; and yet sure is the rule rather than the exception. Christmas is, no doubt, a good thing in the city or village, but it is not a good thing in the country north of 39 degrees of latitude,—at least, not on a large scale; but it should rather be a domestic institution. I suspect the Christmas merry-makers, no doubt, a good thing in the city or village, but it is not a good thing in the country north of 39 degrees of latitude,—at least, not on a large scale; but it should rather be a domestic institution. I suspect the Christmas merry-makers, no doubt, a good thing in the city or village, but it is not a good thing in the country north of 39 degrees of latitude,—at least, not on a large scale; but it should rather be a domestic institution. I suspect the Christmas merry-

makers, no doubt, a good thing in the city or village, but it is not a good thing in the country north of 39 degrees of latitude,—at least, not on a large scale; but it should rather be a domestic institution. I suspect the Christmas merry-

esterday when the fire broke out. The e it was Christmas, were eagerly longing half hour to strike, when suddenly some printers from the rooms below rushed up girls' apartment with the intelligence that ilding was on fire. A scene of wild con- immediately ensued. The only mode of from the upper floors was by means of a stairway and

A DEFECTIVE FIRE ESCAPE,

these two points an indiscriminate rush ade when the alarm was first given. In the ion of the stairway, with such terrible ty had the fire spread, a dense smoke was ning to rise, and the panic was further in- by the supposition that the connection by f the stairs was cut off. The girls, in the error of the moment, lost all control of elves, and their screams could be heard for away. Some ran to the windows of the in which they worked and some to the , and in the hurry they knocked and tram- each other down. The few men who work- the same floor and the two upper ones almost as much frightened as the girls, and letely lost their presence of mind. The ex- ent on the street was intense. Sixty hu- lives were imperilled and their salvation depending almost entirely on their own s. There were

BRAVE MEN AND TRUE

e crowd, firemen and policemen, who were g to to risk every danger if they could be rvice; but until those who were within had some effort those without could render or no assistance.

ne of the girls, more courageous than the , determined to try the stairway, and as communication with the lower part of the ing was fortunately not cut off, they succeed- after penetrating through the smoke, in ing the street. In the meantime higher and er leaped the flames. Stone and iron offer- a feeble resistance to the dread element, n a few minutes after the girls were first ed by the cry of "Fire!" it had reached t to their rooms. As stated before, the fire- pe was defective, and it was not without ex- difficulty that the apparatus was got in ing order. At length it was attached to the ow and a number of girls rushed on it. William Dean, a policeman of Sixth Precinct, mounted to the top rendered valuable assistance to the girls, by this agency a number of girls were res- George Middleton, who occupies a saloon the corner of Centre and Worth streets, and ective Dolan also exerted themselves, and good and valuable work. What rendered the of

RESCUING THE GIRLS

ifficult was the fact that the escapes were vided with no ladders, and had it not been the exertions of Captain Kennedy and his , who hurried themselves in providing lad- , the task would have been a more difficult As the girls one by one were taken out the titude cheered, and when they reached the ement they were tenderly cared for, those who were injured were n to the Station House. In their y the girls had neglected to secure their cts, and most of them lost their gloves, s, and their better wearing apparel, which y were in the custom of changing for rougher s each morning before they commenced k. Severe as this loss was to them they did grumble, and were extremely thankful that had escaped with their lives. One girl, na Francis, of Jersey City, a pretty, brown- , brown-eyed girl, who worked in the m, had got on to the fire-escape and was rly down to the ground when, fearing the ape was about to give way,

SHE DROPPED TO THE GROUND

sprained her ankle, but not severely. She s taken to the station-house, and in a short e was well enough to go home with her father Jersey City. Mary Hopkins, a young girl of living on First avenue, also fell from the fire- ape, and was wounded in the cheek. She was en home.

t is greatly feared that some of the girls are ssing, as there were two or three who had not en heard from up to 8 o'clock. One girl, med Mary Donovan, was for a time reported led, but she turned up afterward all right, to great joy of her relatives, who were anx- sly searching for her. Jennie Stuart is yet ssing, and at a late hour last evening her other and sister, who could succeed in ding no trace of her, ran about frantic in the tion house. An old man, who worked on the me floor with the girls, told the reporter that had grave fears that at least three of them d perished, as he considered it impossible that could have escaped in the panic and terror at succeeded the alarm. Had the fire escapes en good all would have been well, but

THEIR WANT OF LADDERS

d loose construction might, and probably has, used serious loss of life. The spectators eathed more freely when the imminent danger which the poor girls were in was averted, and ncere admiration was expressed for the hero- and daring with which the policemen and emen acted.

Scarcely had the employes of the establish- ent been rescued, when another striking inci- ent took place. Standing on the top of the ick building occupied by George Middleton d Howe & Hummel, were five firemen, who d a stream of water in operation upon the wall the Worth street side of the burning building. soon became apparent that they could not be much service, but they bravely held until, ddenly, the wall fell with a terrific crash, send- g up a million of blazing sparks, and envelop- g everything around in a dense smoke. A cry f terror went up from the spectators.

"The firemen are lost!" "They are lost!" houted every one. They were not lost, how- ver. The middle part of the wall slowly com- enced to give way first, and the firemen, per- eiving this, had time to get down from the roof n time to save themselves.

TEA-GROWING IN IOWA.

The Experiment Tried With Success in Crawford County.

From the Denison Review.

We have learned of a most important discov- ry, one that affects every citizen of our land, nd one that will add immense wealth to our na- ion, and revolutionize one of our most impor- ant commercial trades. It is almost too impor- ant a one to be easily believed, being no less han that tea has been grown in Crawford Coun- y, and can be grown here in profusion, and fully s good, if not better, than we now import.

About eighteen months ago an elderly gentle- man came to this place, looked around with the ntention of buying property, and did purchase ear Deloit, in the north part of our county, and uietly settled down to a country life. Since hat time he has rarely been seen around unless alled by business. He has always had sufficient money to make all his necessary purchases, in- variably paying the ready cash therefor. No ne knew that he was pursuing any unusual vocation, until his neighbors, seeing many unusual actions, wondered what it all meant, and Madame Gossip soon invent- d many strange stories about him; even oing so far as to claim that he was he head-centre of a gang of thieves and was re- eiving stolen property, and so on, until we can- not begin to enumerate even a tithe of the urns. It is owin to this fact, almost alone, hat he revealed his true business, as he said he ould not stand it to be so maligned.

The person to whom we allude is Rev. Mr. Hopkins, who is Trustee of the U. S. Manchett Tea Company, whose object it is to introduce he culture of tea into this country. For years e has spent all his time and a large sum of money in investigating this subject. For this urpose he has visited many of our States, pur- hased property and carried on his investigations. But in Crawford County has he met with the best uccess.

The company held that it was possible to grow ea in the United States, provided a natural base ould be found in which the tea scion could be grafted, thus acclimating it. This has at last been accomplished. A natural base has been found [illegible] in which tea scion is grafted in the fall, remaining in the ground during the winter, and the next M[illegible] or June it commences to bear tea. Mr. Hopkins [illegible] that it will stand our coldest weather, and [illegible] exceedingly well.

By actual trial the Co[illegible] has raised over seven hundred pounds to the acre!

We are not at liberty to state [illegible] the object of the Company is, or in what ma[illegible] they propose to conduct this business.

From the statement made to us by Mr. Hopkins, we see no reason for doubting that the Company has made a valuable acquisition to the resources of our country, and one that we trust may prove to be eminently successful. The coming season will serve to prove the truth or falseness of the theory, and set at rest all doubts in the premises.

—It appears that the quarrel, during which Henry Zeigler, aged 33, German, of No. 79 Ridge street, New York, was stabbed at No. 22 Crook street, Brooklyn, on Monday night, originated as follows: Zeigler was visiting his sister Caroline, who claims to be the wife of Frederick Weir, and Mary Kelley, who was present, made damaging assertions concerning the relations of Weir and Zeigler's sister. Zeigler defended his sister, and high words ended in a flourish of knives, during which Weir stabbed Zeigler, opening an artery, from which he bled to death. Weir was arrested, and denies having any weapons in his hands at the time of the stabbing. His son John is detained as an accessory.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Scribner's, the Galaxy, Kansas Magazine, Living Age, Eclectic, and Chicago Illustrated Journal.

New Ways in the Old Dominion---How Stanley Found Livingstone.

On the Reading of Newspapers--The Transition Period in Poetry.

Earl Russell---French Customs and Characters---Language---The Law of Probability in Mental Exertion.

Scribner's.

Scribner has some very beautiful illustrations in the opening article, Part I., of

"NEW WAYS IN THE OLD DOMINION,"

which will, it is hoped, familiarize Northern people with the wonderful scenery of the mountains, ranges, the rivers, and the valleys of Virginia, which repay the tourist as richly as those of New England,—even more richly, if he be of sportsmanlike bent, and seek use for rod and gun. On the route of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which this article is mainly written to bring into notice, is one of the greatest natural curiosities of the Eastern States, the New River Canon:

It seems to have been intended by Nature as a passage through the mountains for a railroad. It looks at first like a most unpromising passage; but did it not exist it is doubtful if a railroad would ever, or at least for many years to come, have been run across the two Virginias, to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Ohio. The canon is one of the most remarkable natural wonders in the Eastern States.

It is, in fact—so geologists affirm—a deep crack in the earth a hundred miles long, a mile wide at the summit, from 800 to 1,500 feet deep, and bearing at its bottom a noisy turbulent stream, dangerous as well as difficult to navigate, and to the first look, useless.

To the railroad builders this earth-crack was invaluable. It opened them a passage through the mountains which they could never have made by art or force, and gave them easy grades where, but for its existence, they must either have diverted their road in an impracticable manner, or been forced to attempt grades which are not commercially practical.

As the locomotive draws you through this great earthcrack, along a shelf blasted out of the perpendicular, rocky side of the canon, and whirls you sharply around corners, and past rapids and roaring waters, you should remember that you are not travelling at the general level of the surrounding country, but often hundreds of feet below it. The canon is as ready a deep gorge or cut, as that more famous and one or one of the Colorado River. You approach it and enter it on the train, in such a way that you can with difficulty realize, that up at the summit of the steep declivity, if you stood there, you would see before you a great, broad, spacious plain, stretching away on both sides, in which the canon would appear what it really is—a mere earth-crack.

The natural wealth of the country through which this road passes is wonderful. "Even the country road cuts through coal-beds; opposite Charleston, in the Kanawha Valley, you may see the little ferry-boat tied up to the river bank, and the deck-hand shovelling coal from the vein itself into the steamboat's coal-bunker; every farmhouse has its coal heap—just as further west they have a woodpile near the house; and almost every farmer has somewhere on his land an outcropping coal-vein, from which he supplies himself."

England is said to owe her wonderful development to the fortunate presence of coal and iron together. Here both lie on the very surface of the ground, in profusion that would bewilder an English iron-master. "It is an undoubted fact, established by careful calculations, that the rich iron ores lying so temptingly near the surface and near the railroad, in Virginia, east of the White Sulphur, can be brought by rail to the coal and limestone in the New River, and there reduced so cheaply that the iron-master can sell his pig iron for from $18 to $20 per ton."

All through this region General Washington passed when surveying, and he so well understood its natural wealth that to-day, on the old survey maps, the best lands are found to have been entered by him or in his name.

Edward King tells

"HOW STANLEY FOUND LIVINGSTONE,"—

a not unfamiliar tale:

Mr. Stanley resolutely refuses to take to himself the credit of originating the Livingstone expedition. On the contrary, he has told you all how a sudden telegram called him from Madrid to Paris, and how, when he reached the Grand Hotel late at night, encountered young Mr. Bennett, who commanded him to complete a long and arduous series of travels by penetrating to Central Africa and finding Livingstone. Even the announcement of Mr. Stanley that Burton and Speke's journey into the great unknown land cost between £5,000 and £6,000 did not deter Mr. Bennett from his purpose—the only answer was explicit:

"Well, I will tell you what you will do. Draw a thousand pounds now, and when you have gone through that draw another thousand, and when you have finished that draw another thousand, and so on; but *find Livingstone!*"

Mr. Stanley did not hesitate. His previous education and training in the school of journalism had accustomed him to rigorous obediences; and as he had done when the elder Bennett gave him ten minutes in which to consider whether or not he would accept the mission to Abyssinia, so now he simply drew a long breath, and agreed to find Livingstone living, or Livingstone's bones dead.

With the rest of the story the public is acquainted.

Auguste Comte used to avoid newspapers as a teetotaller eschews hard drink. He avoided the conversation of ordinary people for the same reason. He thought books to be injurious to the perfect exercise of his wonderful gifts. But Mr. Phillip G. Hamerton does not think this a good example. He writes a letter,

"ON THE READING OF NEWSPAPERS,"

to a friend, highly cultivated, who plumed himself on his neglect of them. He says:

The time which you have hitherto given to newspapers, and which may be roughly estimated at about 500 hours a year, is henceforth a valuable time-income, to be applied to whatever purposes your best wisdom may select. When an intellectual person has contrived by the force of one simple resolution to effect so fine an economy as this, it is natural that he should congratulate himself. Your feelings must be like those of an able Finance Minister who has found means of closing a great leak in the Treasury—if any economy possible in the finances of a State could ever relatively equal that splendid stroke of time-thrift which your force of will has enabled you to effect. In those 500 hours which are now your own, you may acquire a science, or obtain a more perfect command over one of the languages that you have studied. Some department of your intellectual labors which has hitherto been unsatisfactory to you because it was too imperfectly cultivated, may henceforth be as orderly and as fruitful as a well-kept garden.

In addition to this, much of the newspaper matter of the day is useless in our culture. "The newspapers cost us much time which, if employed for great intellectual purposes, would carry us very far. They give disproportionate views of things by the emphasis they give to novelty, and false views by the unfairness which belongs to party; and newspaper writers give such a preponderance to politics, not to political philosophy, but to every-day work of politicians, that intellectual culture is thrown into the background."

But, granting all this, pursues Mr. Hamerton, your resolution is unwise. "Newspapers are to the whole civilized world what the daily house-talk is to the members of a household. They keep up our daily interest in each other, they save us from the evils of isolation. To live as a member of the great white race of men—the race that has filled Europe and America, and colonized or conquered whatever other territories it has been pleased to occupy—to share from day to day its cares, its thoughts, its aspirations, it is necessary that every man should read his daily newspaper."

What the results of doing without newspapers may be, can be seen from the condition of the French peasantry, who are bewildered and at sea, out of place in the modern world, at fault in the multiplex rotations of these days, the easy prey of *plebiscite*, and knowing no political safety but that of inactivity. Although scattered over a territory fourteen times as large, the citizens of the United States are capable of a quick appreciation of the shifting problems of each day, and of a ready and concerted action on them, which is beyond the reach of an inert, unquickened mass like the French peasantry, who read no newspapers. Emerson has suggested that we might "transfer the amount of our reading, day by day, from the newspapers to the standard authors." But, as Mr. Hamerton says:

The loss would be greater than the gain. The writers of Queen Anne's time could educate an Englishman of Queen Anne's time, but they can only partially educate an Englishman of Queen Victoria's time. The mind is like a merchant's ledger; it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date. Even the last telegram may have upset some venerable theory that has been received as infallible for ages.

In times when great historical events are passing before our eyes, the journalist is to future historians what the African traveller is to the map-makers. His work is not either complete or orderly, but it is the fresh record of an eye-witness, and enables us to become ourselves spectators of the mighty drama of the world. Never was this service so well rendered as it is now, by correspondents who achieve heroic feats of bodily and mental prowess, exposing themselves to the greatest dangers, and writing much and well in circumstances the most unfavorable to literary composition. How vividly the English war correspondents brought before us the reality of the great conflict between Germany and France! What romantic achievement, worthy to be sung in heroic verse, was the finding of Livingstone by Stanley! Not less interesting have been the admirable series of letters by M. Erdan in the *Temps*, in which with the cool firmness of a master-hand, he has painted from the life, week after week, year after year, the decline and fall of the temporal power of the Papacy. I cannot think that any page of Roman history is better worth reading than his letters; more interesting, instructive, lively, or authentic. Yet with your contempt for newspapers, you would lose all this profitable entertainment, and seek instead of it the accounts of former epochs, not half so interesting as the fall of the temporal power; accounts written in most cases by men in libraries, who had not seen the sovereigns they wrote about, nor talked with the people whose condition they attempted to describe. You have a respect for these accounts, because they are printed in books and bound in leather, and entitled "history," whilst you despise the direct observation of a man like Erdan, because he is only a journalist, and his letters are published in a newspaper. Is there not some touch of prejudice in this, some mistake, some narrowness of intellectual aristocracy?

MAGAZINE POETRY

will not often bear transplanting, although it is good enough for the fleeting pleasure of the moment, and good enough for magazine-readers. But sometimes a pretty thought finds its way between the covers of our monthly illustrated newspapers that is worth repeating. Such was T. B. Aldrich's "Untimely Thought," in the last *Atlantic*; and this little verse in *Scribner's* will not displease even a severe taste. It is from the musical pen of Christina Rossetti:

A BIRD-SONG.

It's a year almost that I have not seen her;
Oh! last summer, green things were greener,
Brambles fewer, the blue sky bluer.

It's well-nigh summer, for there's a swallow;
Come one swallow, his mate will follow,
The bird-race quicken and wheel and thicken.

Oh, happy swallow, whose mate will follow
O'er height, o'er hollow! I'd be a swallow
To build, this weather, one nest together!

G. C. Stedman, in his article on

"THE VICTORIAN POETS,"

expresses the hope that the relations between poetry and science, which press for consideration at every turn and outpost, may lead to a new and grander manifestation of the Eternal Muse. Coleridge has defined poetry to be the antithesis of science; but science modern thinkers find out to be the expression of mathematics and formulas alone. It is widening its circles to include all human life; its relations, divine and earthy, its future. Science is found kindred not alone to figures, but to the imagination. Poets, who as yet pasture only along the byways their predecessors trod, and know nothing of science, do not yet clearly see the union between the latter and their art; but men like Spencer and Tyndall, who have achieved the grander sweeps of investigation and insight, are uncovering a field for a fancy which shall give us a song of new sweetness and strange power. It is true, as Stedman says, that,—

In the nineteenth century, science, freedom of thought, refinement, and material progress have moved along together. The modern student often has been so narrowed by his investigations as to be more unjust to the poet than the latter was of old to the philosopher. Art has seemed mere pastime and amusement, as once it seemed the devil's frippery and seduction to the ascetic soul of the Puritan aglow with the gloomy or rapturous mysteries of his theology. Also by the multitude whom the practical results of science at last have thoroughly won over, and who now are impelled by more than Roman ambition to girdle the earth with engineering and conquer the elements themselves—neither the songsters nor the metaphysicians, but the physical investigators and men of action are held to be the world's great men. The De Lesseps, Fields, Barings, and Vanderbilts, no less than Lyell, Darwin, and Agassiz, wear the bay-leaves of to-day. Religion and theology, also, are subjected to analysis and the universal tests, and at last the divine and the poet, traditionally at loggerheads, have a common bond of suffering—a union of toleration or half-disguised contempt. Eating together at the side-tables, neither is adequately consoled by reflecting that the other is no more to be envied than himself. The poet's hold upon the youthful mind and sentimental popular emotion has also measurably relaxed; for Professor Huxley, who regards poetic expression as "sensual caterwauling," and the gratification of the esthetic perception as of little worth, grossly underrated his position when he said that, "at present, education is almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of the power of expression and of the senses of literary beauty." The truth is that our school girls and spinsters wander down the lanes with Darwin, Huxley, and Youmans under their arms; or, if they carry Tennyson, Longfellow, and Morris, read them in the light of spectrum analysis, or test them by the economics of Mill and Bain. The very tendency of modern poetry to wreak its thoughts upon expression, of which Huxley so complains, naturally follows the iconoclastic overthrow of its cherished ideals, reducing it to skillful availment of the laws of form and melody. Ay, even the poets, with their intensely sympathetic natures, have caught the spirit of the age, and pronounce the verdict against themselves. The more intellectual will confess to you that they weary less of a new essay by Proctor or Tyndall than of the latest admirable poem; that, overpowered in the brilliant presence of scientific discovery, their own conceptions seem less dazzling. A thirst for more facts grows upon them; they throw aside their lyres and renew the fascinating study, forgetful that the inspiration of Plato, Shakspeare, and other poets of old, often foreshadowed the glory of these revelations, and neglecting to chant in turn the transcendent possibilities of cares yet to come. Science, the modern Circe, beguiles them from their voyage to the Hesperides, and transforms them into her voiceless devotees.

This transition period may be trying enough to the votaries of the Muse. But it is only a transition period, if they will accept their place as interpreters of the new order. Facts are not to be disguised. Men are no longer athirst for the gayety and relief with which the Elizabethan poetry bore them away from the contemplation of the long and dark Middle Ages. We still need poetry, as we still have imagination, fancy, and moods; but it must be a poetry recognizing that the imagination of to-day feeds on facts utterly different from classic fables. Chivalric romance, or even the spirit of Nature to which the school of Wordsworth, Burns, and Cooper gave their thoughts. They so thoroughly expressed its possibilities that there is hardly an aspect of Nature, whether of storm or shine, sunrise or sunset, the antics of the winds, the shimmer of leaves, the diversities of lake, forest, or heath, that is not minutely and beautifully caught and held forever in their verse. That which stirs the thought to-day is of another kind. A child looks with terror upon the threatening cock that strides in the barnyard; his brain turns hot with stories of hobgoblins. The man sees farther and clearer than the child; he has an imagination, but it is an imagination to be stirred only by appropriate stimulant. As with the man, so with the nation. English-speaking people of the nineteenth century cannot be expected to find their intellectual food in the the thought of the fourteenth, the fifteenth, the sixteenth, not even the last century, nor in the thought of those writers of to-day who imitate these old schools. The fuel that makes our fires must be cut this year. We cannot burn the ashes of former times. Beauty is but truth, and truth is immortal. A refined and cultivated taste will always cherish the beauty of the past, but still is it true that the present cannot draw its ruling inspiration from antiquity. Its history, its civilization, its life, its poetry, even its morals, have different conditions than heretofore. Even the clergy, who, by education and habits of thought, are least impressible to new ideas, recognize this change of the genius of the day. They are conforming to it, and so must our poets. But to return to Mr. Stedman:

There are passages in modern poems which nearly indicate the approaching harmony of poetry and science; and the essays of Tyndall and Spencer are, the question of form left out, poems in themselves; but up to the present moment the imagination, paradoxical as it may seem, has been most elevated and sustained by the contemplation of natural objects, rather *as they seem to be* than as we know they are. For to the pure and absorbed spirit it is the ideal only that seems real; as a lover adores the image and simulacrum of his mistress, reflected from his inner consciousness, more than the very self and substance of her being. Thus Keats, the English apprentice, surrounded himself with all Olympus' hierarchy, and breathed the freshness of Thessalian forest-winds.

But this transition period is still buffeting the Victorian poets, who, not yet having grasped the spirit of their day, may be discerned—

one copying the refrains and legendary feeling of illuminated missals and black-letter lays; another recasting the most enchanting and famous romances of Christendom in delicious language and measures caught from Chaucer himself; and others adopting the quaint religious manner of Herbert and Vaughan; a host essaying new and conscientious representations of the undying beauty of Greek mythological lore. We see them dallying with sweet sense and sound, until our taste for melody and color is more than surfeited. Conscious of this, a few, with a spasmodic effort to be original, break away in disdain of all art, palming off a "saucy roughness" for strength and coarseness for vigor; and even this return to chaos wins the favor of many who, from very sickness of over refinement, pass to the other extreme, and welcome the meaner work for a time because it is a change.

Another sure sign of the commonplace character of the era is, that "The Victorian period has been noteworthy for the multitudes of its tolerable poets. It has been a time of English minnesingers, hosts of them chanting 'the old eternal song.'"

Mr. Stedman concludes:

For, that the years of transition are near an end, and that, in England and America, a creative poetic literature, adapted to the new order of thought and the new aspirations of humanity, will speedily grow into form, I believe to be evident wherever our common tongue is the language of imaginative expression. The idyllic philosophy in which Wordsworth took refuge from the cant and melodrama of his predecessors, has fulfilled its immediate mission; the art which was born with Keats and found its perfect work in Tennyson, already seems faultily faultless and over-refined. A craving for more dramatic, spontaneous utterance is prevalent with the new generation. There is an instinct that to interpret the hearts and souls of men and women is the poet's highest function; a disposition to throw aside precedents—to study life, dialect, and feeling, as our painters study landscape, out of doors and at first hand. Considered as the floating land-drift of a new possession, even careless and faulty work after this method is eagerly received; although in England, so surfeited of the past and filled with vague desire, the faculty to discriminate between the richer and poorer fabric seems blunted and sensational; experimental novelties are set above the most admirable compositions in a manner already familiar; just as an uncouth carving or piece of foreign lacker-work is more prized than an exquisite specimen of domestic art, because it is strange and breathes some unknown, spicy fragrance of a new-found clime. The transition-period, doubtless, will be prolonged by the ceaseless progress of the scientific revolution, occupying men's imaginations and constantly readjusting the basis of language and illustration. Ere long, some new Lucretius may come to reinterpret the nature of things, confirming many of the ancient prophecies, and substituting for the wonder of the remainder the still more wondrous testimony of the lens, the laboratory, and the millennial rocks. The old men of the Jewish captivity wept with a loud voice when they saw the foundations of the new temple, because its glory in their eyes, in comparison of that builded by Solomon, was as nothing; but the prophet assured them that the Desire of all nations should come, and that the glory of the latter house should be greater than of the former. But I do not endeavor to anticipate the future of English song. It may be lowlier or loftier than now, but certainly it will show a change, and my faith in the reality of progress is broad enough to include the field of poetic art.

"A NIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF THE TUILERIES."

C. D. Warner tells how, falling asleep in that retreat, he was locked in. An awkward position; to be caught would have involved him in the gravest peril. He relates how he endeavored to escape notice by the sentinels, and what curious sights he saw. He saw the Emperor in his night-cap, among other things.

One o'clock! The lights were going out in the Tuileries, had nearly all gone out. I wondered if the suspicious and timid and wasteful Emperor would keep the gas burning all night in his room. The night-roar of Paris still went on, sounding always to foreign ears like the beginning of a revolution. As I stood there, looking at the window that interested me most, the curtains were drawn, the window was opened, and a form appeared in a white robe. I have never seen the Emperor before in a night-gown, but I should have known him among a thousand. The Man of Destiny had on a white cotton night-cap, with a peaked top and no tassel. It was the most natural thing in the world; he was taking a last look over his restless Paris before he turned in. What if he should see *me!* I respected that last look, and withdrew into the shadow. Tired and hungry, I sat down to reflect upon the pleasures of the gay Capital.

There are some capital stories in this number; among them, the Eggleston's "Christmas Club," Saxe Holm's "One-Legged Dancers," Frank R. Stockton's "The Pilgrims' Packets."

The Galaxy.

Justin McCarthy sketches

EARL RUSSELL

in the January *Galaxy*. Five years ago, that statesman, then 75 years of age, seemed to have revived his youth; but now, at 80, he is a wreck:

Lord John Russell (it was thus he was known during the longer and brighter part of his career) must have been brought into more or less intimate association with all the men worth knowing in Europe since the early part of the century. He was a pupil of Dugald Stewart at Edinburgh, and he sat, a youth, at the feet of Fox. With Canning and Peel he measured swords successively through years of Parliamentary warfare. He knew Metternich and Talleyrand; he knew Cavour and Bismarck. He was now an ally of Daniel O'Connell and now of Cobden and Bright. He was a close friend of Thomas Moore, the poet; he knew Byron, and was one of the few allowed to read the personal memoirs of the latter poet, which were rather unfortunately destroyed by his friends. Lord John Russell had tastes for literature, for art, for philosophy, for history, for politics—for everything in fact; he had tastes, that is to say, but not great capacity for culture in most of these fields. His education at the best was poor indeed when compared with that of his great apostle Fox, and he had always a rather flighty inclination for trying his hand at this, that, and the other experiment in letters and politics. But his estheticism had at all events the advantage that it made him seek the society and appreciate the worth of men of literary genius, and he never became a mere politician like Pitt or Palmerston. I need hardly say that he is born of one of the highest English families, a house full of ancestral and historical honors. A cadet, even a cadet, of such a family in England begins his career with advantages and in a position which it would take a low-born man of genius half a lifetime to attain, supposing he ever did attain them. Lord John Russell was but a younger son, yet he had only to signify his willingness to enter political life in order to have speedily placed at his disposal a higher post in government than ever was given to Burke, or than ever was offered to Cobden. Even in our time we have seen in England a place in the Cabinet given to a young Lord in order to wean him from the society of Anonymas, and the administration of one of the most difficult part of the Empire confided to another in order to give him something to do. A very moderate capacity counts for a great deal in the son of a Duke, and it is obvious that when Lord John Russell was young he was regarded by some of his young friends as a youth of dazzling promise and marvellous genius.

Earl Russell, then, entered public life very young. He at once identified himself with the politics of the great Whig party. That party has since miserably degenerated, and indeed has now almost altogether run into the ground. But at that time it represented great principles, and was represented by great men. It was the party of religious liberty and of a liberal suffrage, as opposed to the "Venetian oligarchy" of King and aristocracy. The whole of the middle class may be said at that time to have been without the suffrage or any representation in Parliament. Not only that, but the great English cities, the manufacturing towns which made England what she was, had no representation at all. To this question, and to the emancipation of the Roman Catholics from the cruel bondage of their disabilities, Lord John Russell devoted himself. He had so much of advantage over his master, Fox—a man of incomparably greater gifts—that he was not tainted by any of the extravagances and sentimentalisms of the French revolution. Russell made motion after motion in favor of this and that detail of reform; but it was not until 1831, when he was nearly 40 years of age, that he had any chance of proposing a wide and systematic measure. A Ministry was then formed which was pledged to reform. The Prime Minister was Charles, Earl Grey, who years before had been associated with Burke and Sheridan in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. It included, among other men of mark, Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston, the Lord Derby (then a fiery Reformer, afterwards the leader of Toryism), and Lord John Russell. The latter was commissioned to prepare a Reform bill, and to propose it in the House of Commons. The introduction of that bill was the grand triumph of his life. He addressed a House crowded almost to suffocation, and had the eyes of all England fixed upon him.

The success of the bill prevented a revolution, and made Lord John Russell a hero.

Earl Russell has never been popular; he has none of the elements in him for the people's darling:

His manner was singularly cold and repelling. People said that his aristocratic *hauteur* was indomitable. The joyous *bonhomie* with which Palmerston could make himself at home amid a group of rural voters was utterly foreign to Russell's frigid manner. Lord John was said to be miserably parsimonious. He seemed only a formal, bloodless, and fishy sort of little man. He is a very little man, and he has or had a way of folding his arms and expanding his chest and deepening his voice, and, in fact, trying to swell himself into physical dignity, which oddly but inevitably reminded one of the frog trying to rival the ox. His speaking greatly improved, but it was only speaking which suited the House of Commons. Russell's voice is at once weak and husky; he is hardly taller than Louis Blanc, and he has not the bright eyes and the wonderfully mobile and expressive features of the French orator. But he studied the ways of the House of Commons, resolved to become a good debater there, and he succeeded. He always watched with keen eyes, for any flaw in the reasoning or inconsistency in the statement of an adversary, and he made cruel work with anything of the kind. He was fluent and ready—a kind of slow fluency, a sort of forced readiness; but however achieved, the result was there in a capacity to reply on the spur of the moment, and to speak for as long a time as was necessary. His language was clear, precise, and expressive; there was a cold emphasis about it which impressed it on the listener's attention like the steady dropping of chilly water. Russell had a broad and general knowledge of history, and was sure to remember something which his antagonist had forgotten or did not know, and which bame in with unexpected and damaging effect as an argument or illustration. He brought everything to the test of a cold, sharp intelligence, and had no pity for the enthusiasm or the crotchets of anybody. He had the great advantage over many of his contemporaries, that he understood the spirit of politics to be a principle, and their guidance a science. Thus he always seemed to speak from a higher intellectual platform than Palmerston or than Derby, and even a crotchet expounded by him had an appearance of calm dignity and wisdom. He had often said sharp and bitter things in debate. He had not a gleam of humor, but he had a sort of glittering and frozen sarcasm, that seemed like a pointed icicle. Nothing is more difficult than to convey to a foreign reader any idea of the effect of a happy hit in a political debate. But I think one or two of Russell's clever touches may be easily appreciated. He was once accused in the House of Commons of falling back on the "cant of patriotism." The accuser was a man who, having originally been a Liberal, had deserted his party and turned Tory. Russell, in the course of his reply, coldly said: "I quite agree with the honorable Baronet that the cant of patriotism is a bad thing. But I need hardly remind him that there is something worse—the recant of patriotism." More lately, when Earl Russell was introducing one of his unsuccessful Reform bills, the then member for Edinburgh very warmly opposed it, on the ground that by lowering the suffrage the voice of intelligent and educated constituencies like that which he represented would be drowned by the voices of mere numbers and ignorance. Now it must be borne in mind that Lord Macaulay had not very long before been unseated by a majority of votes in Edinburgh. When Russell came to reply to the arguments of the Scottish member, he looked that personage composedly in the face and said in his slow and freezing way: "The honorable member has spoken of the peculiar intelligence of the constituency of Edinburgh. I question whether it is well to say too much about the intelligence of a city which rejected Lord Macaulay and subsequently elected the honorable gentleman." It would be hard to convey an idea of the chill disdain, at once aristocratic *hauteur* and intellectual pride, with which Russell could deliver such a retort as this. I remember seeing so sharp and reckless a debater as Mr. Roebuck almost literally frozen into defeat by the manner in which Lord John Russell treated one of his splenetic attacks. It seemed to say: "Between us there can be no contest. You are a poor and obscure adventurer. I am of the house of Russell. You change your opinions whenever you like; I am the representative of the principles of Fox and Earl Grey. With you I can have no controversy."

"FRENCH SCENES, CUSTOMS, AND CHARACTERS," by J. Durand, dissipates many of the prejudices which are entertained against French society. The illusions arise because France is known to Americans only through French plays and novels, and by the American travellers, who see only what falls in their way in Paris, and notably its pleasures. "They attend only the theatres in which the voluptuous spectacular drama is produced, because they cannot understand any other; they abandon themselves almost wholly to the dissipation of the streets, day and night; they are ignorant of the noble side of French literature, past and present; they do not speak the language of an essentially talking race well enough to maintain a conversation. Is it any wonder that travellers with such qualifications and experience confirm misrepresentations, and never enter the domestic circles by which they ought to judge the highest and lowest character of any country?"

In talking with a Parisian about the profligate side of Paris and French life, of which strangers know most, and perhaps too much, Mr. Durand was told that its profligacy was mainly supported by foreigners. The French are too economical, too selfish, to spend money extravagantly on their pleasures. The profligate side of French life is the most accessible by all, "and that which people generally, male and female, take the most pains to see. I have known respectable American young ladies to visit Mabille, the Salle Valentino, and even the Closerie; it is needless to say that no French young lady of equal social standing would do the same thing. One reason why strangers are so familiar with the profligate side of Paris is the safety with which they can view it. The law regulates it, and protects those interested in it. Legal measures are based on the control, and not the suppression, of licentiousness; the civil responsibility of each individual is determined by the use, and not the abuse, of passion. Besides of profligacy are indicated by boundaries, and carefully watched; one may inspect them consecutively without fear and without shame."

Peculation in office is rare in France. "Officers in the Civil Service hold their places for a given number of years, and then retire on a pension; they are consequently not tempted to malversation by current or future contingencies, and, moreover, watch each other with a view to insure promotion. 'Our dominant weakness,' he continued, 'is not gain in any of its Protean shapes, but rather one which grows out of a misconception of the relation and status of the respective sexes; the broken thread of our social and national life is very much due to our peculiar attitude toward women.'"

One of the most remarkable facts in French history is the superiority of French women over the men. Women in France strike all observers as superior to the other sex. Every English critic admits this superiority, but none seem able to account for it. As far as Mr. Durand's observation goes, it grows out of the different modes of bringing up boys and girls.

A French girl is the dependant and companion of her mother. She is brought up under her eye at home, or, if abroad, under female supervision similar to that of her own mother. It may be at a convent or in a *pension*. Wherever the place, the mother is practically justified in stating that her daughter has always remained under her own eye. The enjoyments of the French girl, the occupations of her leisure moments, the indulgence of her tastes and emotions, are those of her mother. She promenades with her, accompanies her to amusements, and, to a certain extent, participates in the entertainment of her friends. The French girl is the pet of the family circle, interested in its ceremonies, familiar with the joys and sorrows of all its connections, and cognizant of all its interests according to the station of its several members. She is not allowed to see what French parents call objectionable plays, to read licentious novels, or to converse with men haphazard in general society. The main thing in her education is a development of the sympathies, agreeable manners, and physical and mental purity. This system is entirely due to the mother; the father sanctions it by not meddling with it. Like all systems it has objectional features; but the good preponderates. It produces a certain degree of mannerisms at which men laugh; but it maintains feminine integrity, which men regard as a point of honor and of infinite importance when the girl becomes a woman, and the mother of children. French education in France, leaving out the element of instruction, may be summed up in a lady's exclamation to me in defence of the custom of her country: "What can a mother better say of her daughter on her wedding day, than that she has never left her side!"

Let us suppose her ready for the nuptial union. Provided the man chosen to be her husband has a pleasing appearance, the girl is satisfied, being insensible to every other qualification; a youth of filial obedience makes her defer in this as in all other matters to parental degrees. Apart from the natural indifference of woman to the moral state of the man who pleases them, they have no intelligent experience by which to judge the qualities indispensable to a true husband. Matrimony opens the door of society to a French girl, a world at which she has only gazed from the impassable threshold of her parental home, and which she is more than ready to reach at any sacrifice. What concerns her most is the bright prospect of freedom, the delight of wedding preparations, and the anticipation of the half-dreaded but fascinating ceremony at the altar. She gladly embraces a position in which she is a recognized heroine, supported by her conjugal and parental protectors and exciting universal sympathy and admiration.

It stands to reason that two beings thus brought up and thus brought together must entertain different sentiments and views of life's responsibilities and duties. There is no cement in their mutual experiences. The husband, as we remarked above, is *blasé*: there is for him no mystery or novelty in female companionship, no charm in possession, no reverence for feminine sensibility and affection other than that which inflates his vanity. He cannot build new ideals on the repetition of old experiences; he feels none of that life-giving inspiration which has its source in past purity and unsullied feeling. He marries only for worldly or material advantages, and not through affection; the girl to whom he is respected by him mechanically because of her legal wifehood, and not because of her moral superiority and her angelic condition of nature; having sacrificed the integrity of her life's spring to the winter of his, he exchanges holy and unimpaired sentiments for worn-out, exhausted, and death-stricken ones. This may not prevent such a man from proving conventionally a good husband and father, a thing due very often to temperament, to culture, and public opinion, and to which Frenchmen are by no means dead; but it does not elevate a husband to a delicate consciousness of moral companionship and conjugal duty. A man of this stamp is not aware of the important springs from which sentiment and duty originate. If a Frenchman of this class does not yield to polygamic habits and end like Hulot in Balzac's "Cousine Bette," he lives more or less an unconscious or passive spectator of family growth and discipline, content to be the creator of souls without the capacity to shape them.

Richard Grant White, in

"LANGUAGE ACCORDING TO SAMPLE,"

denies that the usage which controls language is that of great writers and cultivated speakers. Changes in the construction of the language, the introduction of new words, the disuse of old ones, are not the work of the great writers, but an insensible, unconscious process, working in the whole mass of those who speak the language. Writing only fixes that which has already taken place in speech. If we were to follow the pilotage of eminent usage, we should have to say, with Pope, *begun* for *began*, *sprung* for *sprang*, *thrived* for *throve*, *shined* for *shone*, and the like. Similar mistakes are made by Tennyson. There is scarcely any confusion or mutilation of the preterite or the perfect participle that is not supported by the "authority" of Swift. "Because Gibbon produces such a passage as this: '*Either* a pestilence or a famine, a victory or a defeat, an oracle of the gods or the eloquence of a daring leader, *were* sufficient to impel the Gothic arms;' and Junius such a one as this: '*Neither* Charles nor his brother *were* qualified to support such a system,'—are we to take this authority as a justification for the use of *either* and *neither* with *were*?"

It is chiefly to those debauchers of thought and defilers of language, the newspapers, that we owe the verbal abominations that are creeping—nay, rather rushing—into common use; use unhappily not always confined to those who inaugurate sample-rooms or assist at those solemn rites. Nor are these hideous excrescences upon our mother tongue confined to the reporters' columns. In the correspondence of a paper of high position—correspondence not without evidence of fine appreciation and of some literary taste—that is the worst of it—I met with this sentence about Pompeii: "Even now, when the city has been dead, buried eighteen hundred years, and *resurrectionized*, one is startled by an air of gayety that clings to it." This is bad enough, worse, if possible, than its forerunner, *resurrected*; but what shall be said of the sin of the writer of the following passage in a leading article in a journal of the very highest position of the country: "And what are the *misnomered* Republicans doing but seeking to perpetuate in the Southern States the social nuisance of class distinctions!" What social nuisance could be greater than a newspaper which deliberately sets before fifty thousand readers—unsuspecting, receptive, and confiding—the printed example of the use of such an execrable compound as *misnomered*! By what process did a man who has attained the right to use a pen in the leading columns of a first-rate journal, reach that depth of degradation in language, compared to which cant is classical and slang elegant? He meant misnamed; nothing more or less. But because he must have finer bread than is made of wheat, and because there is a noun *misnomer*, he makes from it that hideous verb. Now, again, it is to be observed that *resurrectionized* and *misnomered* are not outcasts because they lack the sanction of usage or the authority of eminent writers. They are no newer, no less sanctioned by use, good or bad, rude or cultured, than *undisprivacied*, or *stretted*, or *enhungered*; no stranger to the common ear than *weaponed*. But the latter are sound and healthy growths; the former are fungi, monstrous and pestilent."

After showing that the expressions, *I had better*, *You had better*, are illogical, and will yield in time to *would rather*, *might better*, and pointing out that *right away* can by no possibility be properly used in place of *straightway*, Mr. White makes onslaught on that hideous word *lengthy*. It is, he says—

Illogical, at variance with analogy, and it is entirely needless, as it has usurped—who knows how or why?—the rightful place of a good and well-connected English word, which does properly express that which *lengthy* expresses only on sufferance, and by reason of general but unjustifiable usage. And yet even Mr. Lowell not only uses it, but speaks well of it as a word "civilly compromising between *long* and *tedious*," which we have "given back to England." It is true that English does not need such a word, and therefore had it before there could have been Americanisms. For did not Puritan sermons precede President's messages? Adjectives expressing likeness in quality are formed in English from immaterial nouns, by a suffix which would have at once occurred to Mr. Lowell, if he had used, instead of the Romance word *tedious*, the Anglo-Saxon *wearisome* or *tiresome*. The family is numerous, *lonesome*, *wholesome*, *irksome*, *handsome*, *loathsome*, *frolicsome*, *burdensome*, and the like. And so from Anglo-Saxon times to very modern days we have had the analogous word *longsome*, meaning so long as to be almost wearisome or tedious. It is common with the Elizabethan writers, so well known to Mr. Lowell, and Prior is cited for its use by Webster. Bishop Hall in his "Defence of the Humble Remonstrance," writes, "They have had so little mercy on him as to put him to the penance of their longsome volume." It is manifest that writers who use *wearisome*, *irksome*, and *burdensome* can have no consistent objection to *longsome*, which has long and eminent usage in its favor, and which Mr. Lowell might well bring up again as Tennyson has brought up *rathe*.

In the scientific miscellany there is a curious calculation on the

LAW OF PROBABILITY IN MENTAL EXERTION.

If a college were to announce in its prospectus that it would annually insure to its patrons such and such a percentage of first honor men, such and such of second, and so on (not to speak of the dunces), perhaps most persons would receive the assurance with a smile of incredulity. And yet no problem in simple arithmetic is easier to work out than this of determining in advance the number of those among say a hundred students who will occupy the various grades of standing. At least, one would so conclude after reading Professor Heinrich's essay on the "Law of Probability as Applied to the Determination of Mental Exertion," read at the last meeting of the American Association. Adopting Quetelet's method of calculating probabilities, the author, before the annual examination, made an estimate of the percentage of the pupils in the University of Iowa who should stand in the various grades of proficiency. The data for calculation came, not from any knowledge of the students in question, but from the phenomena of averages as observed in numberless cases, and in various fields; and it will be seen that the results of the calculation and those of the actual examination agreed very closely. In the following table the first column gives the standing, the number 100 marking the highest grade attainable; the second column gives the percentage of students reaching the various grades, as shown from the examination, and the third gives the same as calculated beforehand:

Standing.	By examination.	By calculation.
100	3.0	3.0
98	4.5	5.0
95	7.5	7.3
92	10.5	10.0
89	13.0	11.8
86	10.5	12.5
83	10.5	12.5
80	13.5	11.8
77	7.5	9.0
74	7.5	7.5
71	6.0	5.0
68	3.0	3.0
65	3.0	1.6

The other contents are: "The Wetherel Affair," Chapters V. to VIII.,—by J. W. De Forest; "Song,"—by Charles Carroll; "The Veiled Muse,"—by William Winter; "The Growth of 'Giant Pope,'"—by J. W. De Forest; "De Mortuis,"—by Edgar Fawcett; "A Vagabond Heroine," Chapters I. to III.,—by Mrs. Edwards; "Wanderings, Part I., From Maderia to Rome,"—by Lady Blanche Murphy; "The Eustace Diamonds," Chapters LXXVI. to End,—by Anthony Trollope; "Old and New"; "In the Back Street,"—by Isabella Grant Meredith; "Off the Coast,"—by Nettie M. Arnold; "Drift Wood,"—by Philip Quilibet; "Current Literature;" "The Galaxy Club-Room;" "Nebulæ,"—by the Editor.

Kansas Magazine.

The *Kansas Magazine* has articles on "Newspapers," by Daniel W. Wilder; "Toppy," Chapter I., by Deane Monahan; "Prince Pwyll of Dyved," by Don Lloyd Wyman; "Heroism of an American Princess," by Enrique Parmer; "Strikes and their Remedy," by James M. North; "Subsoil," by P. Flannigan; "About a Bureau," by Margaret Vandegrift; "Gems of Christian Missions," by James H. Defouri; "Germany," by Henry Ames Blood; "Reminiscences of 1856," by John E. Rastall; "Retrorsum," by T. Donelly; "Monsieur Rousselot," by Fannie E. Cole; "Shunganunganiana," by Kenneth Montrose; "Army Poetry;" "Editor's Quarters: Mr. Horace Greeley—Edwin Forrest—Our Letters—The Lecture Business—Western Wit—The Dime-Novel Idea—Edward A. Pollard."

Littell's Living Age.

No. 1489 of the *Living Age*, for the week ending Dec. 21, contains the following noteworthy articles: "Terrestrial Magnetism," *Edinburgh Review*; "A Memorable Pope," *Temple Bar*; "Dutch Art," *Pall Mall Gazette*; "Montalembert," *Blackwood's Magazine*; "A Remarkable Man," by J. G. Whittier; "Prussia and Germany," *Saturday Review*; an installment of "Off the Skelligs," by Jean Ingelow, and a Christmas story, translated for the *Living Age* from the *Platt-Deutsch* of Fritz Reuter.

Eclectic.

The January *Eclectic* contains two portraits,—one of Dr. Livingstone, the other of Beatrice Di Cenci,—a very beautiful steel engraving. Its selections are made with care, and cover the following wide range of topics: "A Remarkable Career," *Edinburgh Review*; "The Genius of Sophocles," by R. C. Jebb, *Macmillan's Magazine*; "The First Chapter of the Geological Record," by David Forbes, F.R.S., etc., *Popular Science Review*; "The Two Marys," by Mrs. Oliphant, Chapters I. to V., *Macmillan's Magazine*; "The Legend of S. Vitalis," *London Spectator*; "The Vicissitudes of the Escorial," *Cornhill Magazine*; "Cowper as a Satirist," *Temple Bar*; "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," by William Black, concluded, *Macmillan's Magazine*; "The Present Phase of Prehistoric Archæology," *British Quarterly Review*; "The Song of the Shealing," *St. Paul's*; "Dr. Livingstone and his Work," *Fraser's Magazine*; "A New Theory of Volcanoes," *London Spectator*; "The Odd Ten Minutes," by Matthew Browne, *St. Paul's*; "Poesis Humana," *Fraser's Magazine*; "Horace Greeley," *New York World*; "Literary Notices: Joseph Noirel's Revenge—Life of Daniel Boone, the Pioneer of Kentucky—Outlines of History—Tales at Tea-Time—Whittier's Poem's—Dodd & Mead's New Books;" "Foreign Literary Notes;" "Science and Art: The Solar Corona—Magnetism and Earthquakes—Aerial Navigation—The Monster Telescope—Chinese Medicines;" "Varieties: Egyptian Luxury—Phosphorescence—Marriages in Eastern Hungary—Historic Tree—In Deep Sorrow—Mr. Greeley's Last Hours—Gigantic Trees—The Farewell Banquet—Banyan Tree—Burial Vagaries—On a Resurrectionist."

Chicago Illustrated Journal.

The second number of Messrs. Horton & Leonard's handsome magazine, the *Chicago Illustrated Journal*, is just out. It has contributions from [illegible] S. Miller, William Matthews, Andrew Shuman, [illegible] N. Powers, George P. Upton, and other Chicago [illegible]. In addition, very handsomely illustrated. The magazine is a credit to the publishers, and deserves well of the public as a first-class local literary enterprise.

Postal Cards in England—The Use and Abuse of the System.

From the London Era.

When the Postmaster General informed us of the new privilege by which we could communicate with our friends at a cost of one half-penny instead of a penny, we were not indisposed to rejoice that we could get anything at half-price. The rejoicings were considerably moderated when we were told that our communications must be written on an open card, the observed of all observers. It did not require a conjurer to tell us that half-penny post-cards would be liable to scandalous abuse, and that the new method of conveying messages would be a means for disseminating abominable libels. We ventured to point this out at the very commencement, and our words have been more than verified.

From that day to this we have heard of nothing but libels. Impertinent shop-girls in the Burlington Arcade have gratuitously insulted ladies of title; and irritable gentlemen like Mr. John Hampden, with "a fad" concerning the rotundity of the earth, have used post-cards for the worst purposes. Every miserable little tradesman who owes a grudge, and every scoundrel who dare not say openly what he thinks, flies to the half-penny post-card to gratify a mean feeling of paltry revenge. Post-cards having been tried, therefore, for some considerable time, and having been proved to be extremely dangerous weapons, it becomes a question for the Postmaster General to decide how long he will retain them as an authorized means of communication. For private purposes they are useless. Courtesy and decency alike prohibit their use by all well versed in the ordinary decencies of society. For what purpose, therefore, are post-cards retained? Thrifty housekeepers use them for ordering coals and candles. Secretaries of charitable societies are not above employing them for the purposes of importunity. For summoning meetings and collecting councils they may be handy enough, but they are a perpetual annoyance to editors of newspapers, who would cheer the hour when they were abolished. Their condemnation is pronounced in the recent libels on Lady Constance Fitzgerald and Professor Wallace.

A Family of Giants—One of Them Has an Encounter With a Buck.

From the Bedford (Pa.) Inquirer.

Benjamin and Catharine Troutman, of Londondery township, this county, had sons and daughters eighteen. The father and eight of the children have gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns. The mother, who is about 75 years of age and weighs upwards of 200 pounds avoirdupois, still lives with her son George, in Londonderry township. The ten children now living tip the beam of a "Fairbanks" at 2,215 pounds. The respective force of gravity of each, according to their last census, is as follows:

George, who lives in Londonderry township, 245 pounds; Joseph, who holds forth at Fair Hope, Somerset county, 220 pounds; John, who resides in the State of Indiana, 265 pounds in his shirt-sleeves; Daniel, who lives in Kansas, 225 pounds; Adam, who is a resident of the "Smoky City," Pittsburgh, 240 pounds; Sarah and Polly, who reside in this county, 240 and 200 pounds respectively; Nancy, who lives in Maryland, 200 pounds; Betsey, who has followed the advice of the lamented Greeley and "gone West," 200 pounds. The father weighed 180 pounds, and the deceased children ranged in weight from 180 to 225 pounds each. If anybody can beat this let him rise and speak.

Peter Troutman, son of Joseph, weighs about 200 pounds. Some time since he and his father were out hunting, and shot a large buck. At the crack of the rifle the buck fell to the ground, and Peter ran up to it, supposing it dead, got astride of it and was in the act of cutting its throat when it sprang up and attacked him. He grabbed it by the horns and held on to them. Then ensued a desperate struggle. The father, who was not at this time near enough to assist his son, could not shoot the buck for fear of shooting his son too. He hurried to the scene, leveled his gun across his son's breast and fired, killing the buck instantly. He then found that the buck had gored Peter through the thigh, causing a very severe and ugly wound, which has caused him to keep his bed ever since.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Centaur Liniment—Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says: "I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another that, "the Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;" another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth $400," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, [illegible] and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†‡9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—The Calamitous Era: Loss of Life and Property by Sea and Land—New York and Washington News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
SECOND PAGE—Dubuque Letter—Coshocton (Ohio) Letter—Mrs. Sam Jones About Home—San Diego Letter—The New York Fires—Tea Growing in Iowa.
THIRD PAGE—Periodical Literature—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Credit Mobilier Investigation; Extending the Area; A Dangerous Class of People—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.
FIFTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Railroad News—Real Estate Transactions—Personal—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—TRIBUNE Prospectus.
SEVENTH PAGE—A Two-Million-Dollar Suit: Two Valuable Tracts of the South Side Taken into Chancery—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News by Telegraph—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Freight Discriminations—City in Brief—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "The Lancashire Lass."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Rosedale."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of the Carroll Family. New Sensational dram, entitled "Our Mother."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Leon Brothers. "The Union Scout."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Zoe. "French Spy."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, December 28, 1872.

Hank Smith has been re-elected President of the New York Police Board.

By the burning of the City Pest House of Boston, Thursday night, 300 small-pox patients were turned out of their beds and cast upon the community.

Stokes testified yesterday in his own behalf that he shot Fisk, who aimed a pistol and forced him to fire in self-defence. He says he had no intention of killing him.

The Niagara River has resumed its usual course; the water supply of Buffalo is restored, and the city is freed from the great peril that threatened it in case of fire.

A large class of people in Chicago are hopefully looking forward to a visit from Professor Tyndall, during his sojourn in America. It is certain that his series of lectures would be largely attended and well appreciated here.

General Francis A. Walker has resigned his position as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The President has accepted his resignation, but will not appoint his successor until Commissioner Delano returns from his Cuban jaunt.

Khivan troops are attacking the Russians on the Euerba River, besieging the forts, and interfering with the fishermen. England has assured the Czar that her concern with Russian operations in Central Asia extends no further than the protection of Afghanistan.

A man lying in jail at Scranton, Iowa, on a charge of murder, was taken out day before yesterday by fifty citizens to be hung without the formality of a trial. Feeling that his necessity knew no law, he saved his life by making a full confession, and was then returned to the authorities to await more regular proceedings.

Twenty thousand people living in the suburbs of Boston were snow-bound in that city yesterday, and unable to reach their homes. A similar state of affairs exists in New York, which has seen no such fall of snow for twenty years. Some idea of its extent may be gathered from the statement that to clear Broadway will cost $20,000.

The candidates for Senator in Louisiana are Durell, Casey, Pinchback, and a lawyer named Billings. Since Pinchback got his tremendous lift from nothing into the Governorship, the colored legislators, 77 in number, are said to have been impressed with a superstitious admiration of his luck, which nothing but greenbacks can counteract. Casey's chances are the best, however, if the Federal intervention continues.

A suit threatening the titles of over a hundred owners of real estate in this city, and involving property to the value of $2,000,000, has been begun in the Superior Court of this city. Elsewhere is given a full statement of the charges of the plaintiffs, who allege astounding frauds on the part of several well-known citizens, in the concealment of deeds and the dishonest appropriation of the property of others to their own uses.

Memphis has been the scene of one of the most extraordinary of the disasters which have been caused by the late intense cold. Yesterday an ice gorge, which had been formed above the city, swept down the river, stripped the docks from the shore, and ran down all the coal barges, and nearly every one of the many large river steamers lying there, which were sunk, driven into one another, or broken to pieces. One of the immediate effects of the destruction of the coal was to advance its price to $2 a barrel. Large quantities of cotton were destroyed. What the loss will be cannot be told, but it will be very heavy. At last advices it was thought that the ice was forming another gorge.

The developments in the New York Centre street fire, where several girls were burned to death, show that those unfortunate victims owe their death to niggardliness or carelessness, which may properly be called criminal. The foreman of one of the establishments in the building testified that the building had been on fire twice previously within three weeks, and that he told one of the proprietors that the fire escapes should be put in order, "but in the hurry and pressure of business it was forgotten." The bodies of the girls now lying under the ruins of the building will not be forgotten so easily if the Coroner's jury do their duty. The jury in the Fifth Avenue Hotel case disposed of the corpses of the scrubwomen with much dexterity.

A correspondent of the New York *World* writes to that paper, suggesting an amendment to the statutes, which shall compel every person who murders another in New York to inter his victim at his own expense, and to cause an obituary notice to be inserted in at least two daily papers at his own proper cost and charges. The correspondent thinks that those who are kindly permitted to remove from their vicinity those who have rendered themselves in any way disagreeable to them, will not object to this slight recognition of their privileges. It would seem as if murdered men ought to have this much respect shown them by their murderers, inasmuch as they have no other rights which the murderers are compelled to recognize. When this reform takes effect, the common salutation of friends will not be, "How do you do sir?" but, "Where do you bury your dead?"

No search has been made for the missing victims under the ruins of the Centre street fire, in New York. The owner of the burned building lives out of town, and has not been heard from. Without his authority the police have not ventured to disturb his property, notwithstanding the heartrending appeals of relatives and friends. The Superintendent of Police has, at last, determined to move in the matter, saying that no red tape ought to interfere with so plain a duty. Thousands of buildings are said by the Superintendent of Buildings to be in even a worse state than the one which was the scene of this horror. One of them, a double tenement house, took fire yesterday. There were no adequate escapes, and only by superior human exertions were the inmates rescued. Some of them, when taken out, were at the point of death by suffocation.

General O. O. Howard has indorsed Senator Pomeroy as "pure and simple in private life strictly temperate in everything, with a pleasant little family around him, a regular attendant at church, a man of prayer always leaning on the mighty arm of strength, full of kindness to the poor," etc. This proves, of course, that Pomeroy has never swindled the Government or the Pottawatomie Indians. Being a man of prayer, and always leaning on the mighty arm of strength, he could never have pocketed the Chiriqui Colonization Fund. Now let Pomeroy do a good turn for General Howard. The latter handed over a quarter of a million dollars of the Freedmen's Bureau funds to a missionary society of which his nephew was a prominent officer. There was no secret about it, to be sure; but the existence of other missionary societies was so coolly ignored that Pomeroy ought now to step forward and indorse Howard.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, but generally firm. Mess pork was quiet and 5c lower, at $11.50@11.55 cash, and $11.80@11.85 seller March. Lard was in fair demand and steady at 7c cash, and $7.32½ per 100 lbs seller March. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 3⅞c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs, 5⅝c for short clear, and 7⅛@7¼c for green hams. Dressed hogs were firm and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $4.30@4.35. Highwines were less active, and ½c higher, at 90c per gallon. Flour was quiet, but firm. Wheat was less active, and averaged ⅜c lower, but closed stronger at $1.19¾ cash, $1.20¾ seller January, and $1.22¾ seller February. Corn was quiet and firm, closing at 30⅝c cash; 31c seller January, and 36½c seller May. Oats were dull, and a shade easier, closing at 24¾c cash, and 24⅞@24¾c seller January. Rye was quiet, and ½c lower, at 69@69½c. Barley was quiet and firm, at 66@66½c for No. 2, and 53@54c for No. 3. Live hogs were quiet and firm, at full prices, or at $3.[illegible]@4.20. The cattle trade was more active, but prices were without improvement. Sheep remain unchanged.

That the newly-confirmed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, General Julius White, may understand the nature of things in general whither he is going, and be enabled to steer his way intelligently through the political intricacies of that delightful country, we present him gratuitously with a summary of the treaty recently formed between the Confederation and Brazil, which will remain in force until it is broken,—an event that may happily not take place until he gets there and hoists his diplomatic flag. By the terms of this treaty Brazil holds itself bound to observe the treaty of 1865, which General White will have to study up in the Portuguese tongue. The Argentine Government recognizes the separate treaties between Brazil and Paraguay in relation to commerce, navigation, and boundaries, and will negotiate similar treaties with Paraguay, if possible. All the allies are to stand on an equality in respect to the mode of payment, by Paraguay, of her war indemnity; and that, within three months after the conclusion of the separate treaties to be negotiated by the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay with Paraguay, all the Argentine and Brazilian forces shall be withdrawn from Paraguay.

The *Nation*, which has for some time winked at the Federal interference in Louisiana, on account of the bad character of Warmoth, now takes ground against it. The Boston *Advertiser* and the New York *Independent* have also joined in chiding. The latter says that the question in issue is "whether the constitutional Government of a State shall, in the time of peace, be subverted by Federal power." The Washington correspondent of the *Nation* says that the Republican members of Congress who are opposed to the proceedings of Louisiana are afraid of opening their mouths lest they be classed with the opposition. This is precisely what we have suspected. To be classed with Trumbull, Schurz, and Sumner would be the signal to set the dogs on. Better that the Constitution should be subverted, States subjugated, and our system of government turned upside down, than to be classed with the opposition. Perhaps by the time Congress reassembles there will be so many people classed with the opposition that an unloosening of tongues may be deemed at least as safe as an indictment for murder in New York City.

The Administration's construction of the Civil Service Reform, to which it has committed itself on several occasions, was illustrated in New York about the same time as in Chicago,—the difference being that it concerned the Post Office and the letter of the rules in Chicago, while it concerned the District Attorneyship and the spirit of the reform in New York. The gentleman who was appointed District Attorney, a short time since, is Mr. George Bliss. He is described as a lawyer of small practice, who has devoted most of his time for many years past to New York politics, and who is spoken of by the *Nation* as "the confidential friend, and adviser, and coadjutor of Tom Murphy in the business of 'controlling primaries.'" He is also described to be the chief manager of what is known as the Custom-House party. It is true that there was no rule laid down by the Civil Service Commission to cover a case of this kind; but the very spirit of the movement is such as to preclude the appointment of such a man as Mr. George Bliss is described to be as United States District Attorney anywhere, but especially for a city like New York.

The mischief which a few degrees of temperature, more or less, can produce, is fearfully exemplified by the intelligence which the telegraph brings daily. A fall of 10 degrees in the thermometer within a few hours has caused terribly destructive fires all over the country, produced by overheating, and involving a loss of millions of dollars; has broken rails and wheels and wrecked numerous trains, with a fearful loss of life; has effectually stopped the business of two large cities, New York and Boston; has summarily suppressed the transmission of mails and merchandise all over the Eastern States; has destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of steamboat and barge property at Memphis, and will probably do the same thing at St. Louis before long, as the ice is gorged both above and below that city; has caused great expense, and, in some instances, loss of life, by the explosion of boilers and kitchen ranges; has cut off, it is reported, the Michigan fruit prospects; and has resulted in a multitude of minor casualties and accidents all over the country, not to mention the extreme suffering incident to poverty and exposure. During the spring, summer, and fall, all the disastrous elements of those seasons seem to have been let loose, and now winter adds its dismal catalogue of horrors, caused by the ice, the snow, the frost, and the cold.

The New York *Times* is disposed to treat the settlement which Jay Gould made with the Erie Railroad Company as a means whereby Mr. Gould escaped the just punishment for his former fraudulent transactions. Speaking of the managers of the road who brought the settlement to a successful end as almost equally guilty with "the arch-trickster, Mr. Jay Gould," the *Times* asks: "Is not this condonation almost as bad for the financial honor of the community as the original thieving of Gould himself?" We think not. In the first place, we fail to see how the settlement can be properly called a "condonation," implying that the Erie managers had made some agreement that they would not prosecute Gould criminally in case the latter would pay them a certain amount of money. This is the first intimation that Mr. Gould was arrested on a criminal suit. Mr. Watson, the President of the Erie Railroad, sued Mr. Gould for some $9,000,000 worth of property, which, he claimed, Gould unlawfully retained from the Erie Company to whom it belonged. Gould virtually acknowledged the justice of the claim by offering to turn in property, the cash value of which was $7,000,000, and the actual value of which to the Erie Railroad Company is said to be $9,000,000, or the full amount of the claim. In accepting this property, Mr. Watson avoided all the risks of a New York lawsuit, saved the interest in the value of the claim, and secured the present advantage of an increased value in Erie stock. As the purpose of the Erie Company was to recover what belonged to it, and not to punish Gould for any offence against good morals of which he may have been guilty, the settlement was a strong stroke of financial policy. Nor does it seem to contain any prohibition of a criminal prosecution against Gould, if there is good ground for it, and if the New York *Times* can spur on the proper authorities to undertake the matter on its own account.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The secret investigation of the Credit Mobilier scandal has gone far enough to establish certain facts, beyond any possibility of question, and these facts may be grouped into three classes, as follows:

1. It is established that three dividends were paid by the Credit Mobilier, either in cash or securities of the Union Pacific Railroad, between the time when Congressmen received the stock from Oakes Ames and the time when they refused to take it, or handed it back. Some of these Congressmen took the dividends and some did not. Most of them had the matter under advisement for seven or eight months before they could satisfy their consciences as to the moral bearing of the transaction, showing that the average Congressional perception of right and wrong is much slower than molasses in January.

2. It is established that the *modus operandi* of manipulating Credit Mobilier stock for Congressmen was for Oakes Ames to hold it as Trustee, and pay the dividends as they accrued. After rumors came in circulation that Congressmen were holding this stock, they surrendered it to Ames. When Ames sought to ensnare a Congressman by offering him this stock at par, he referred him to Alley, whereupon Alley, of course, vouched for Ames. This fact, which has been clearly established, makes another fact equally clear, which involves the guilt of these Congressmen. If they had made a fair and square business transaction, like honest people, they would have acted like honest people, taken the stock into their own hands, and held it themselves, instead of having Oakes Ames hold it as a trustee. If it had been a fair and square business transaction, they would not have sought to conceal it by making relatives responsible, neither would they have surrendered it afterward, when rumors were afloat that they had it in their possession. All the verbose reports that can be made, and all the financial and political technicalities that can be employed, cannot cover up this clear and simple result so that people will fail to understand that these Congressmen knew the transaction was a corrupt one. Honest men, doing an honest business, do not cover it up with convenient relatives, or allow trustees to hold the principal upon which they are drawing interest, and then surrender the principal to the trustee when some one finds out they are engaged in the transaction.

3. The drift of the testimony, as far as it has been made public, shows that all of the Congressmen mentioned in M'Comb's memorandum, and some others, had stock in some form in the Credit Mobilier, excepting Blaine, Boutwell, and the late Mr. Elliott. The latter never held any of the stock, although a near relative did. Mr. Banks was never approached by Oakes Ames. Boutwell was offered stock, but, after deliberating upon the matter, declined it; likewise Blaine. As to Henry Wilson's connection with it, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* makes the statement, for the truth of which he vouches, that Mr. Wilson's wife held for a time $2,000 worth, the money paid for which was a part of the $3,800 given her at her silver wedding. At that time, according to this writer, who is a friend of Wilson, Ames was a fellow-boarder with the Wilsons, and they asked his advice about investing. He recommended Credit Mobilier stock, and offered to guarantee 10 per cent interest, on condition that they would divide the profits above that amount with him. They made the investment, and Ames delivered the stock. When the Crebit Mobilier business began to be noised abroad, Mr. Wilson at once asked his wife to get rid of the stock. So she surrendered it to Ames, who returned the purchase money, with interest, to Mrs. Wilson. After her death, all her property was divided among her relatives, so that Mr. Wilson claims he was never enriched a single cent by Ames. A special to the Boston *Globe* puts Mr. Brooks in a curious light. After Ames had nearly completed his contract for building the Union Pacific, Mr. Durant, then Vice President, sent one Simon Johnson to get President Johnson to accept the road, and to see Secretary McCulloch about issuing the bonds. At the same time, the Credit Mobilier sent Mr. Brooks on the same errand. He, finding the work already done, returned to New York, claimed the credit, and, it is alleged, received $40,000 for the job. Mr. Hooper held Credit Mobilier stock, being an original stockholder in the Pacific Railroad. Messrs. Alley, Bingham, Garfield, Kelley, Scofield, and Patterson are believed to have held Credit Mobilier stock for a longer or shorter time.

Pending the investigation, it is hardly fair to comment upon the case; but it has already advanced sufficiently, and damaging facts enough have leaked out, to make it evident that an attempt will be made to cover up and gloss over the facts, or, failing in that, to justify them. For this reason the people should demand and honest Congressmen should urge, that, when the Committee meets again, after the holidays, it shall meet with open doors, so that the public may know the exact truth. It is already intimated in newspaper quarters at Washington that an attempt has been made to surreptitiously obtain and suppress the evidence. Congress has not half so much to do with the evidence as the public. It belongs to the latter, whose servants these Congressmen are, and to whom they are responsible. The public, therefore, have the clear right to demand that, hereafter, this investigation shall not be in the nature of a Star Chamber proceeding. Truth does not fear the light. A closed door is clear evidence of something wrong behind it, in such a case as this. If these implicated Congressmen are as innocent as they have been declaring themselves to be, they themselves should be the first to demand that the doors shall be opened, lest their reputations be injured by false and garbled reports. This secret investigation answers no good purpose; it answers a bad purpose, by affording an opportunity to tamper with the evidence. Let every man see and hear what is going on before Judge Poland's Committee. If no one has been guilty, no one will be harmed. At the same time, it will save many innocent parties from a suspicion which may always attach to them. Open the doors. Let in the light. The investigation belongs to the public.

A DANGEROUS CLASS OF PEOPLE.

Prominent among the dangerous classes of large communities are architects and builders who do not understand their business. Their claims to consideration are often ignored. We make laws to protect people against burglars and garroters. We sometimes require that physicians shall have their diplomas before they take human life. We have even canvassed the advantages of pharmaceutical education, and required that druggists shall not deal out medicines until they have acquired sufficient knowledge to tell prussic acid from jalap. All those laws and popular demands have appeared to be reasonable enough. Every individual case of malpractice on the part of physicians, or fatal mistakes on the part of druggists, calls forth a torrent of public indignation, and a new demand for greater stringency of the laws. The crime of horse-stealing is not permitted to go unpunished in those communities where the law or its executives are inoperative, for vigilance committees take their place. There is but one class of people who enjoy a complete immunity from punishment,—the incompetent architects and builders.

We have plenty of illustrations of this curious exception to the rule of punishment for murder, but not always of so striking a character as that afforded by the slaughter of the innocents at Williamsport, Pa., on Christmas evening. There was a holiday gathering of the Sabbath-School children in a Baptist church, held in an upper hall of the church building, evidently provided for the use of assemblages of this kind. It is said that 300 persons were present. The number is probably exaggerated, as is usual in cases of this kind. Of the entire number present, it is safe to estimate that two-thirds were children. The aggregate weight of the persons assembled did not, in all probability, exceed that of 150 adults of average size. This gathering was in a hall, 26x40 feet, expressly built for holding a large number of people. With the peculiar ingenuity possessed by architects who do not know their business, the flooring had been constructed so as to admit the crowd, allow everybody to get comfortably settled, and have the interest in the exercises fully inaugurated. Then the floor gave way. Only fourteen persons were killed, and forty or fifty more seriously wounded. It was not the builder's fault, however, that the deaths were so few. Preparations had been made for a much more sanguinary affair. The lamps were upset, and the burning oil ignited the woodwork with all the facilities for fully carrying out the work of destruction that had been so well begun. No adequate means of escape had been provided for a panic-stricken crowd. The "accident" is explained by saying that the weight of those assembled had sprung the truss-bearers, and the supports slipped out of their places. It would be a better explanation to say that the law of gravitation caused the people to descend in too rapid a manner.

The destruction of Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn, and of the edifice occupied by Barnum's Museum and Circus in New York, may be quoted in support of the proposition that incompetent architects and builders come under the head of the dangerous classes of large cities, and should be so recognized by the authorities. Both these structures had been erected with the express purpose of attracting and accommodating unusually large crowds of people. That these crowds were not actually present at the time of the fires was simply fortuitous. A few hours later, or a few hours earlier, would have overtaken them, and brought about a loss of human life, in comparison with which the Williamsport slaughter would have appeared insignificant. Yet both the Tabernacle and the Museum had been deliberately constructed after a fashion that would have been condemned by every competent architect in the world. The material was mainly of wood, so distributed as almost to necessitate ignition upon the application of a match, and to assure total destruction as soon as ignited. Yet, so far from condemning the men who are responsible for achitecture of this description, the rebuilding of the Tabernacle on the same plan is deliberately discussed. We would suggest, if this is to be done, that the architect and builder of the Baptist church at Williamsport be also called in to supply their method of constructing floors. There is no use in doing things half-way.

EXTENDING THE AREA.

The Baltimore *American*, which opposes Civil Service Reform, and favors the annexation of San Domingo, complains that the opponents of the latter measure do not treat the subject fairly. It cites the repeated declaration of the Commissioners, that annexation would be a good thing for San Domingo. It quotes from the report of Messrs. White, Howe, and Wade, as follows:

> In reviewing the whole field of their investigations, looking to the interests of both divisions of the island, they are firmly persuaded that the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States would be hardly less beneficial to the Haytien than to the Dominican people. This benefit would arise, first, from the example which would be afforded of a well-regulated, orderly, and prosperous State, the great need of that part of the world, and which it has never yet seen.
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> There is but one chance for that Republic ever to recover its independence—to become, after a proper period of probation, one of a union of States, the freedom and substantial independence of each being guaranteed by the strength of all.
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> It is beyond the province of the Commissioners, under the resolution of Congress, to recommend that such a course be adopted or abstained from. They simply state, as their belief, founded upon all the observations they could make, and of all the facts they could learn, that this is the only way in which Dominican independence can be secured, and that if it be judged best not to adopt that course, even the present shadow of independence will be taken away. The Dominican territory is one of the fairest and richest on earth.

There is no controversy, we suppose, upon the point that the material and political prosperity of the Dominican Republic would be greatly promoted by annexation to the United States. But the question which the people of this country have to consider is, how it would affect our interests. However much we may sympathize with all those portions of the human family that do not enjoy the luxury of living under our Government, it is not our particular business to go around buying them up, and dragging them, willingly or unwillingly, into our family. Friar Burke, in his controversy with Froude, insists, in an eloquent and elaborate argument, that the condition of Ireland, moral, social, and political, can never be so substantially and permanently improved as by the admission of that island as a State of the American Union. On our Southern border is Mexico, with her sixty or eighty States, and the several sickly and revolutionary States of Central America, all suffering greatly for the want of a stable government and really free institutions. It is possible that any Board of Commissioners sent to these countries would report that the best and shortest means of elevating their condition and giving peace to the people would be to annex them to the United States. There have been those who have assumed that extending the area of freedom is part of the "mission" of the United States; that it is our duty to encourage republicanism in all parts of the world, and that, when any Government shall undertake to repress democratic movements, or crush out revolution, we should draw the sword and champion the cause of the people. Kossuth, twenty years ago, appealed in person to our Government and people for intervention in behalf of Hungary against Austria and Russia; and had Mr. White, Mr. Wade, and Dr. Howe been sent as Commissioners to Pesth, they would unquestionably have reported that the condition of Hungary as a State of the American Union would be infinitely better than in her subjection to Austrian despotism. Some people imagine that all that is needed to improve the moral, industrial, physical, and political condition of any people, is to have them become part of our Republic, and we have taught ourselves to believe that all those not living under our flag must be enduring unhappiness, oppression, and suffering to a terrible degree. Nevertheless, the only part of the habitable globe which at this time is even seemingly asking us to take them under our protection is a comparatively few negroes living in San Domingo.

After the war, a number of colored persons living in Louisiana moved with their families to San Domingo, in hopes of finding there that perfect social and political equality which is vainly sought under coercive laws at home. These families, after a short residence, returned. They represented the Africans in San Domingo as more ignorant and degraded than the worst-treated slaves of this country had ever been. They found them unaccustomed to labor, and wholly unwilling to perform any; they found them incapable of being interested in any measure for their own improvement, and, consequently, having no conception of any better political or moral state than their present. A few intelligent men used the mass of the people as they pleased. Now, Cabral was the popular hero, and now, Baez. The latter has enjoyed a longer lease of power than usual, because protected by an American squadron during the negotiations for the sale of the country to the United States. This is the condition of San Domingo at this time, and, while it is clear that annexation to the United States, as an additional State of the Union, would be beneficial to these ignorant and degraded blacks how can it be beneficial to the 40,000,000 of people now in this country? We can imagine how the carpet-baggers who have plundered North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, and other States might for a season find some pickings in San Domingo, and could have themselves pensioned as Senators and Representatives, and Custom House officers, but beyond these who would be benefited? These negroes are not like our own. They do not speak our language, have no acquaintance with our laws, customs or habits; not a man in the country except the Chiefs, probably, has the remotest knowledge as to where the United States are to be found on a map, or even what a map is. They know nothing of laws or constitutions; they only know that Baez is boss, whenever Cabral is not, and that political science consists in determining which of these men is the greater scoundrel and robber, and, therefore, the most fitted to be Chief. Have we not enough of trouble at home on this question of race? Is not the colored population of this country, which, compared with that of San Domingo, is refined, educated, and accomplished, socially and politically, a source of enough national perplexity and strife, that we must go out on a voyage of discovery to find some wild, and profoundly ignorant, tribe speaking a foreign tongue, and drag them into the Union to be clothed with the vestments of American citizenship? The question, therefore, is not one of benefiting the Dominicans, but of protecting ourselves. Our ports are open to all men who seek to benefit their condition. We have an unoccupied territory capable of holding 50,000,000 more people, including the Africans of San Domingo; but it is as foreign to our policy and to our system of government to acquire colonies by annexing San Domingo, as it would be to incorporate the whole Teutonic, Scandinavian, and Celtic races, by annexing Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Ireland. Against that mode of increasing population and citizenship there are insuperable objections.

The third great tunnel of the world, if completed, will be the Sutro, in Nevada, which is intended to supply air, drainage, and means of transit for ore, to the mines of the Comstock lode. Four miles will be the length of the main tunnel, and to this numerous branch tunnels must be added to strike the different claims. The Bank of California, the principal owner of the Comstock, has been from the first hostile to the tunnel project, and it was in spite of its earnest opposition that the work was commenced.

By Congressional legislation, the tunnel company is entitled to a royalty of $2 per ton on all the ore raised from each claim which it taps. Only a few of the claims are paying good dividends. The Belcher, one of the richest, raises probably one hundred and fifty tons per day. The royalty does not seem in the least excessive when the tremendous expenses of the tunnel are considered, especially if the advantages to the mines claimed for it are realized. These mines, at a depth of from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet, are so hot that the men work with difficulty, and in clothing almost primeval. The water which is pumped out is nearly hot enough to cook an egg, even when it reaches the surface. The heat, which increases as the mines deepen, will undoubtedly prove an obstacle to the full development of their riches. This obstacle, it is claimed, the tunnel will in great measure overcome by the free circulation of cool air which it will afford. This advantage, with the others enumerated, the owners of the Comstock evidently do not think sufficient compensation for admitting so powerful an ally to the territory which they have hitherto ruled with an almost absolute sway; and, with traditional miner-jealousy of interference, they are about to carry the act of Congress allowing the royalty before the Supreme Court, in the hope of having it declared unconstitutional.

It is wonderful that, in face of all the difficulties, the tunnel should have struggled into existence, and even have passed its first half-mile. It was projected by a man who had neither capital, practical knowledge of mining, nor powerful friends. The first $50,000 for it was raised by the Miners' Union, of Virginia City. This success was due to the untiring energy and perseverance of Mr. Sutro, who, undismayed by either ridicule or opposition, plead the cause of the tunnel, almost literally in the streets and highways of the city, and accompanied his eloquence with the convincing argument of a pledge that the wages of the miners should be raised from three to four dollars per day.

From this small beginning it started, and, by dint of like perseverance, a company has been formed, ground purchased, and from one to two million dollars already raised and expended.

The rock through which the tunnel is being driven is porphyry, and though hard enough to require constant blasting, yet the tunnel has to be securely timbered at intervals of about four feet to insure its safety. The leader, or small tunnel, is about 2,000 feet ahead, and the only actual progress the work is now making is in this, as during the past few weeks large numbers of men have been discharged, including those employed in widening this small drift. This, as well as other reductions, has evidently been caused by a scarcity of funds, and, indeed, the great daily expenditures necessary to carry on the work might well find the bottom of even a longer purse than that of the Sutro Tunnel Company. Grand undertaking as the tunnel certainly is, yet it is too problematical in its character to invite confidence, with the prospect of spending at least twelve millions before any remuneration is obtained, and, with the additional certainty of an unceasing fight with its powerful and wealthy neighbors, it becomes too uncertain to tempt prudent capitalists; and the greatest hope for the tunnel seems to be that it may strike one of the rich leads with which the region abounds. Of so fortunate a circumstance, however, there are no present indications.

The Springfield *Republican* is publishing a series of communications, from Republicans principally, severely condemning the action of the Massachusetts Legislature in passing a vote of censure on Mr. Sumner on account of his resolution, introduced into the United States Senate, to strike the names of battles in the war of the rebellion from the regimental flags. The gentlemen who write these communications fail to discover wherein Mr. Sumner has insulted the loyal soldier, although many of the writers have themselves been loyal soldiers. Several characterize the legislative censure as a piece of arrant impudence, and call for a publication of the vote. The opinion seems to be pretty general thereabouts that the gentlemen who voted to censure Mr. Sumner for his resolution should be permitted to retire to private life.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Mr. Scammon says that Mr. Whitelaw Reid "to-day occupies the position of a double political prostitute;" and he rightly adds that, "If this is not a degree of moral turpitude sufficient to destroy the political influence of a newspaper then honor and consistency are empty names, destined forever hereafter to kick the beam in journalism when ambition and falsehood are thrown into the opposite scale."

The same authority observes that "There are not wanting out-spoken journals and powerful public men who refuse to bow the knee to the Railway Belial."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the New Orleans *Times'* bankruptcy case, in Judge Durell's Court, "no more concerns the public than any ordinary lawsuit between business men. An anxious opposition will have to look in some other direction for evidence of Republican encroachments on the liberty of the press." But why was the office locked up, and further publication prevented, by Judge Durell's order? Is that course usual when a newspaper goes through bankruptcy,—much more, upon a petition of involuntary bankruptcy?

—A Washington telegram says: "There is a deficiency of $300,000 in the Judiciary appropriations, by reason of the Ku-Klux trials and investigations. All United States officials are out of funds, and in Alabama and Georgia the Marshals of the United States District Courts have been obliged to issue certificates of indebtedness to jurors and witnesses for the attendance at the last session."

—General Blair goes to Jefferson in a day or two, and by so doing serves notice on all the minor candidates against him to clear the track. It is gradually narrowing down to a contest between Blair and Hyde, with a side-show for Hutchins or Pulitzer.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—The New York *Evening Post* thinks it is not fair that, the organization of both houses of the Alabama Legislature having been given to the Republicans to compromise the differences, they now utterly refuse to recognize the State-House body, and the Governor still sends his messages to the other. "It begins to look as if the Republicans were fairly defeated at the election, and dare not submit to the Attorney General's plan of settlement."

—Mr. Sumner's effort to remove the traces of civil strife is regarded with friendly indifference by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. It considers that the South has no special interest in the matter, and says: "Before the next Presidential election we may fairly look for new combinations, which will obliterate all the old sectional lines. General Grant himself may be the nominee of the Southern people. The most distinguished of Confederates may be his ardent supporters."

—"Traditionary usage" is the euphemistic explanation of suspension of Civil Service rules in the matter of the Chicago Post Office appointment. It has been a traditionary usage, it appears, to allow a Senator to control absolutely the Postmastership of his own town or city. But wouldn't a real Civil Service Reform make short work with traditionary usage?—*New York Tribune.*

—Here is a precious document, dug up in the Senate archives:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

I, Adelbert Ames, Brevet Major General United States Army, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, do hereby certify than Adelbert Ames was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of this State on the 18th day of January, 1870, for the unexpired term which commenced on the 4th day of March, 1869, and which will end on the 4th day of March, 1871.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, this 21st day of January, 1870.

ADELBERT AMES,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.,
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

—Do you want to know who were the spotless knights who wished to sit at the New York *Tribune's* round-table, and paid $510,000 to that end? Here are some of the honored names:

Thurlow Weed	$30,000
Zach Chandler	50,000
Henry Clews	50,000
A. B. Cornell	50,000
E. D. Morgan	50,000
Tom Murphy	50,000
E. C. Cowdin	An unknown sum.

Don't you think that Tom Murphy, Zach. Chandler, and Henry Clews, of Georgia bond fame, would have kept Horace Greeley's memory green? But the enterprise has fallen through, and the *Tribune* has had, what the Puritans saw in the Battle of Worcester—a Great Deliverance. How it happened, why Mr. Colfax rejected the bribe, where came the split in this great league of politicians and jobbers, what induced the spotless Murphy and the ethereal Chandler to sell back, we do not know. But, if the paper is not to be owned by Washington jobbers and Wall street jobbers, the rest seems of comparatively little consequence. Who may hold trumps to-morrow cannot, perhaps, be predicted, but it does look now as if Whitelaw Reid had dealt himself both bowers and the ace. The carnal mind infers that that unregenerate editor, having been turned out last week by the publisher, will be likely this week to proceed to turn out the publisher.—*New York Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.*

—The Louisiana matter is a very delicate and difficult one to deal with, and it would have been quite as well if the President had from the start declined to have anything to do with it. We are firmly of opinion that the United States District Court had no business to entertain the application for an injunction made by Senator and would-be Governor William Pitt Kellogg, and even more thoroughly persuaded that the United States army was wrongfully employed to give effect to the unauthorized intervention of the Court. Perhaps Kellogg was legally elected, and perhaps he was not; but whether he was or was not, the United States Court had no jurisdiction to prevent whatever settlement of the question might have been arrived at by the processes of law established by the State of Louisiana.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—The following is one of the bits of evidence obtained by the Senate Committee inquiring into the charges against Senator Caldwell: Just as John A. Perry, President of the Kansas Pacific Road, was about to leave for Europe, he called on ex-Secretary of the Interior Usher, now Attorney of that road, and told him Caldwell was insisting that the Company should pay him $30,000 as its share of his election expenses. Perry refused, on the ground that no such understanding existed. Caldwell insisted, and declared that the regular lobby agent of that road at Topeka had agreed that the road would help to that amount. Perry then agreed to go with Caldwell to Topeka, and learn from this agent whether any such promises had been made. The latter denied Caldwell's claim, but in such terms as to satisfy Perry that, while Caldwell had some right to expect that amount of help, the Company was not bound to pay it.—*Boston Advertiser's Washington Special.*

—The new Postmaster at Chicago was not the First Assistant in the office there. It is therefore concluded that the President disregarded the Civil Service rules in the appointment he has just made. As the gentleman appointed (General McArthur) was recommended by Senator Logan and Representative Farwell, that is additional evidence, we are told, that Congressional dictation is still accepted as the rule. It happens, however, that the head clerk of the office was not a candidate for the position, and was not recommended, while General McArthur had the highest recommendations. So it cannot fairly be said that the President has violated any rule of *good* service in the appointment made.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—A few days since it was reported that a number of ministers were applied to to attend the funeral of a young woman who was murdered in a house of ill-fame in this city, and that they declined on account of the character of the deceased. Upon this we commented with some severity. We have since learned that the report was wholly incorrect, and of course the censure was wholly undeserved. The fact turns out to be, that no minister refused. The undertaker first applied to an Episcopal clergyman, who at once consented to go, but only remarked that he could not use the ordinary burial service, which recognizes the Christian character of the departed. The undertaker thought it better, in that case, to ask a neighboring Baptist minister, who at once performed the service.—*New York Evening Post.*

—Whether they [the New York *Tribune* editors] will try to get back into the bosom of the party and the good graces of the Postmasters, or go forth to seek their fortune in the wilds of "independent journalism," remains to be seen. The former course would doubtless be the better course pecuniarily, but also the meaner, and less likely to succeed in the long run. The latter might not pay so well at first, but would pay tenfold better in the end. They print at the head of their columns Horace Greeley's expression of satisfaction at having established the *Tribune*. If they will print also the programme for the conduct of the *Tribune* which he issued two days after the election, and keep it standing, and live up to it, they will confer one of the highest benefits on American politics and society which it is now in the power of a journalist to bestow, and will have the hearty sympathy of all honest and patriotic men. The paper has, ever since Nov. 6, been a model of decorum, and the decorum has certainly not diminished its vigor, and has not prevented its being—we think we may say—much in advance of all its daily contemporaries in the fulness and arrangement of its news, as well as in the selection of topics of discussion. Why, in the name of wonder, can we not have a continuance of this decency and common sense?—*The Nation.*

THE LAW COURTS

Two Widows, Lawful and Div... After One Deceased Husband's Property.

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THE LAW COURTS.

Two Widows, Lawful and Divorced, After One Deceased Husband's Property.

How a Wife Was Sent to Her Parents, and a Divorce Procured Without Her Knowledge.

Streets vs. Railroads—Another Libel Suit Against the "Times"—Attorney's Record.

A most singular bill in chancery was yesterday filed in the Superior Court. Catherine M. Miller, who was divorced from her husband, Orrim M. Miller,—a partner, when living, in the wholesale hardware firm of McDonald Bros. & Miller,—in July last, sues against Susan Miller, late Mrs. Roberts, who married Mr. Miller after the divorce with the first wife had been consummated, for possession of the estate left by the husband of both, he having died on the 8th of this month. The plaintiff begins the statement of her case by relating how she and her husband lived in happiness together until February, 1871, when he requested her to go to her father, at Sabula, Iowa, since which time he appeared to be gradually alienated from her. In the interval she was constantly entreating him to allow her to go to him in Chicago "to make him a happy home," and he as constantly refused. Finally, she discovered that he had procured a divorce from her, she not knowing even that he had commenced proceedings, and hearing not a word of it until the decree had been rendered; and subsequent to that she heard he had married the widow Susan Roberts, to whose "fascinations" she ascribes his fall from his early troth. She affirms that she was a tender, kind wife, and that her whole object was to make her husband a happy home; that the evidence taken before the Master in Chancery was perjured; that she could have so proven had she been present, and she insists on her right to the money which her husband has left behind. As an evidence of the truth of what she asserts, she brings forward letters from her husband, from which we make forcible extracts:

CHICAGO, April 15, 1870.—*Kate:* Yours is received, and I am too busy to write much in reply, but I have this much to say about it. You very well know that you last summer, and in fact the whole of the past year, have made my life a miserable one, and you know I often said I would never live another year in such a manner, and I meant it. * * * * I do not want you to come here, and if you come I shall leave. * * * * You always have upset all of my arrangements, and I suppose you will not rest until you do so now. * * * * If you cannot get along at your own home, I don't know what you could expect elsewhere. I am willing you should board wherever you please, and would pay for it, but I have vowed it should not be with me for another year. You have already driven me too near the verge of destruction to bear it any longer; I cannot, and will not, so help me God. You can act accordingly. Truly yours, ORRIM.

In another letter, dated Feb. 8, 1871, he says, answering a letter complaining that his wife was sick, and wanted to go to him:

You have never seemed to consider that I had anything else to do only to listen and be governed by your every whim, and, Fool that I have been, I have allowed myself to be broken up too often by you, and I am now reaping my reward. They say you worry about me. I don't see why you should do so. It can't be you are solicitous about my welfare. If so, I can assure you I am all right. Nor can it be from any great love you bear for me, for I have often heard you say you wished you had never seen me, and that, too, when you had no provocation for it; for, God knows, I have never given you an unkind word, or left a single wish ungratified. You must remember, too, how many sleepless nights I have passed, how I would lay and beg of you to treat me differently; that the time would come when I could endure it no longer; but you would simply say you didn't care, and I have no reason to think you ever did, for, when I reflect, I fail to see a single instance when you have ever proved a wife to me, only in name. You would rob me at any time for the sake of your folks, and always stood ready to defend them, to my detriment. * * * * * (After speaking about a sum of $5,000, and debts owing to him by his wife's mother, he goes on, in the tone of a thoroughly worried man, to say): I certainly am not in a condition to meet all your demands, and certainly never will be, unless you leave me alone for awhile.

STREETS V. RAILROADS.

The railroad cause trying before Judge Farwell, Mason v. The C., C. & I. C. R. W., threatens to turn out a more exciting affair than it at first promised. The counsel on both sides made impassioned speeches, yesterday, for the defence especially, the latter showing in a prophetic and inspired strain the far-off results of present railroad legislation in growing cities. He showed that our streets were in many instances nothing more than unfenced railroad tracks, hopelessly ruined, and frightfully destructive to life; and pointed out how surely and rapidly we are drifting to the state of London, where the railroads have to be carried up on the top of solid walls, on a level with the chimneys. He insisted that the legislation controlling railroads in this city was loose and undesirable in many respects, and that not one step further should be permitted that could interfere with the rights and privileges of ownership, namely, light, protection of life and property, and safe and convenient approaches, which principles are at the base of our laws respecting the holding of property. In this case, the defence insists that the railroad will practically close up a street now in its infancy, the breath of whose life is its approaches and unobstructed communications with other parts of the city. The counsel seem likely to make a "big case" out of this before they get through.

A $250,000 PARTNERSHIP IN COURT.

The contractors who constructed the building on the southeast corner of Franklin and South Water streets, belonging to Elisha and Tertius Wadsworth, and others, and that on the northeast corner of Franklin and Madison streets, belonging to W. A. Galbraith and others, have gone into chancery to decide the proprietorship of the moneys due on account of such buildings, namely, $3,000 from the former and $7,000 from the latter, and other moneys. James Barker and John H. Pike are the contractors in question, and went into partnership as Pike & Barker in October, 1871, since which time they have done work to the extent of about $250,000, on which there has probably been a profit of $25,000, or 10 per cent over and above all payments. Barker complains that his partner has never settled with him; that he has removed the accounts and papers, and refuses him access to them, and that he has made false entries, and is about to get hold of the amounts still owing to the firm. He wants first-class relief.

ANOTHER TIMES LIBEL SUIT.

Captain O'Callaghan, the merchant and detective police officer, yesterday filed his declaration in his $25,000 libel suit against the *Times*. He shows that he has been a man of sufficiently respectable reputation to enjoy the confidence of the mercantile community; that he is, however bad the *Times* may have painted him, trusted by that large part of the South Side population that has occasion for his services, and he thinks he will make the *Times* eat its words, or pay $25,000.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A. Batchelder sues A. Ramsay & Son, of Montreal, Canada, for the non-performance of a contract to deliver here a quantity of plate-glass, the damages by which he places at $1,000, for which amount he, yesterday, obtained an attachment in the Circuit Court.

A meeting of the creditors of Daniel Healy, bankrupt, to hear the report of R. E. Jenkins, and, if desirable, to declare a dividend, will take place before Register Hibbard this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Charles W. Sharp, yesterday, obtained an injunction restraining the collection of partnership debts by S. Barrons, and the payment to Barrons of partnership moneys by the Third National Bank.

Attention is called to the champion law case of Chicago,—and consequently of the world,—which is fully reported in another column.

Perry Trumbull was yesterday granted a certificate of good moral character by the Superior Court.

Judge Booth will continue to sit and hear motions to-day.

There was nothing in bankruptcy yesterday.

ATTORNEYS' RECORD.

COMMON LAW.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Booth, J.*)—884—Reed v. Warsaw; judgment on verdict. 686—Hess v. Booth; same. 905—Hauser v. Town of Hyde Park; judgment heretofore entered reduced to $352.92. 1,876—King v. Gardner; dismissed by plaintiff. 2,412—King v. Gardner; same. 1,804—Barker v. Parmley; defendant to file additional surety for $800 in ten days. 3,115—McAndrews v. Balbeck Smelting, etc., Company; default for $281.75. 2,995—Cole v. Kimball; leave to change name. 618—Partridge et al v. Allen et al.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Porter, J.*)—83—Classornius (?) v. Metzke; garnished process dismissed. 2,303—Allen v. Quinn et al.; dismissed by plaintiff and judgment. G. N. 40,949—City v. Harvey; dismissed by plaintiff. 3,727—Doane v. Page; same. 3,656—German Mutual Fire Insurance Company v. Gericke; same.

CHANCERY.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Farwell, J.*)—396—Dodd v. Galbraith; time to file amended bill extended till 28th January.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Gary, J.*)—983—Dannerburg v. Dannerburg, decree of divorce. 495—Marshall v. Barnett, default of Henry, George, and Ellis Frink, and John W. and Eva Barnett set aside; dismissed by complaint as to Sarah Ward, Samuel B. and Elim King; default of Swift and Hamilton for want of answer, decree. 496—Schroeder v. Sexton et al; dismissed by complainant as to Sarah Ward, and —— Seavers, and default of abovenamed parties set aside; default of Hamilton and Swift entered for want of answer, and decree. 363—Sager v. Baldwin; set for March 24. 873—Powers v. Powers; defendant to pay solicitor's costs within one week. 916—McCarthy v. McCarthy; order herein amended so as to dismiss without prejudice.

PROBATE.

THE COUNTY COURT—(*Wallace, J.*)—Frederick Luther; will proven and letters of administration, with the will annexed, to widow; bond of $1,650 approved. Frederick Weyer; files restored.

LUNACY.

THE COUNTY COURT—John Donelson; verdict, insane. Gottlieb Hess; same. Thomas P. Wolf; same. James Patterson; verdict, not insane.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—John Flynn, of Philadelphia, v. Charles Johnson and Marx Oppenheim, of Chicago; infringement of patent for bed bottoms.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,316—James Barker v. John H. Pike; injunction to restrain the collection of partnership debts, and bill to take an account of the partnership of Barker & Pike. 5,317—Kelly et al v. Wm. M. Devine; appeal. 5,318—George L. Voice and George G. Robinson v. Andres H. Bjork et al.; petition for mechanics' lien on 357 Sedgwick street. 5,319—Charles A. Sharp v. Stephen S. Barrons and Third National Bank; petition to restrain the collection of partnership debts. 5,320—Latshaw v. Potter; appeal. 5,321—Edward A. Batchelder v. A. Ramsay & Son, of Montreal, Canada; attachment for non-performance of a contract; damages, $1,000. 5,322—Jeremiah v. Margaret Pickley, divorce. 5,323—State v. Blakley et al.; tax appeal bond.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—41,806—Rubel et al. v. M. Kronberg; assumpsit, $300. 41,807—H. S. Baxford v. E. B. Lincoln; same, $1,000. 41,808—Lazarus Silverman v. same; same, $500. 41,809—Wolf Solomon v. D. W. H. Day and Cass Chapman; same, $600. 41,810—Henry Horner et al. v. —— Lehman and —— Gump; same, $200. 41,811—Catherine M. Kelly and Mary Jane Briggs v. Michael Doyle and Michael Hickey; bill to annul sale of land (see notes). 41,812—Rochester Co-operative Foundry Co. v. A. F. Prior; assumpsit, $1,000. 41,813—W. P. Cragin, Edward F. Cragin, Chas. G. Chandler, and Henry S. Slaymaker v. Emmanuel Greenwald; assumpsit, $500. 41,814—John Cook v. Douglas S. Low; covenant $500. 41,815—John Cummings v. Francis F. Munson & Oscar Burdick; assumpsit $500. 41,816—A. Garnier v. J. Pare & L. Portner; assumpsit $500. 41,817—Alphonse Carlier v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; assumpsit $1,000. 41,818—Giacinto Bartolomy v. Leander McCormick; petition for mechanics' lien for work done for J. B. Smith & Son, on a building on defendant's land, on the north side of East Kinzie street, between LaSalle and Clark streets. 41,819—Kate L. Miller v. Susan Miller; bill to set aside divorce of plaintiff from Orrim Miller, deceased, and marriage of defendant to same, and to declare plaintiff entitled to the property of deceased instead of defendant. 41,820—Mary M. Bostwick and 14 others v. Mark Skinner and about 70 others, including the South Park Commissioners; and 41,820, Same v. David Hess and about 125 others; bills to redeem mortgages of part of Sections 3 and 14, in Township 38, to set aside administrator's sale, and to declare the true heirs and owners. 41,821—Nathan and John E. Corwith v. Belden F. Culver; assumpsit; $1,500. 41,823—E. W. Blatchford & C. F. Gates v. Same; same; $2,000. 41,824—F. Mayer & Company v. H. & M. Neuberger; same; $250. 41,825—Peter Van Schaack, Robert Stevenson, and Wm. R. Reid v. Nicholas T. Carth; same; $100. 41,826—Thomas W. Veazie & Geo. Dillingham v. Thos. J. Kerr; same; $600. 41,827—Suppressed for service. 41,828—Thomas P. Rogers v. Stephen Gray and John Adriance; same; $1,000. 41,829—Mary A. v. Beverly G. Griffith; divorce. 41,830—Edward Spellman, John W. Spellman, and Homer Cook v. Laurin P. Hilliard & George W. Lyman; petition for partition of Lot 2, Blocks 5 and 6, Section 29, Township 39. 41,831—James R. Willett v. George H. Barry; assumpsit, $600. 41,832—Samuel E. Banell et al. v. George Scott and Washington Von Horn; petition to restore record. 41,833—Louis Semper v. A. J. Montgomery; assumpsit, $500. 41,834—Patrick McNicol, Wm. Burton, John Dower, Wm. L. Burton, and John McNicol v. Dietrich H. Lower and Theodore H. Heinemann; assumpsit, $300. 41,835—Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. John Price; assumpsit, $500. 41,836—George Devereux v. John J. Montague; appeal. 41,837—Granville Bates v. Anna Harvey et al.; petition to restore record. 41,838—Suppressed for service. 41,839—Moses W. Powell and George W. Getchell v. Edgar W. Pike and Wm. G. Corbin; petition for mechanic's lien on Lots 11 and 12, Block 2, of Hamilton's Subdivision in Section 18, Town 39.

OBITUARY.

Death and Burial of Mr. John C. Evans—A Good and Useful Citizen Gone.

Mr. John C. Evans, whose death, from apoplexy, on the 24th inst., has already been announced, was buried from his late residence on Warren avenue, yesterday morning. Mr. Evans came to this city from his native State, Kentucky, sixteen years ago, and had since been engaged in active business here. At the time of his death, he was a member of the firms of Evans & Oliver, and Giles & Evans. Mr. Evans was eminently a self-made man. He commenced married life 51 years ago, poor in purse, poor in education, rich in the possession of capacities of body and mind, which are frequently of more value than wealth and learning. He learned his letters from his wife, and throughout his life he read but one book—the Bible; of this he was an earnest student. He was a diligent reader of newspapers, and so attentive and competent an observer of events that he was regarded by all of his friends as a man of rare sagacity and judgment. Mr. Evans was diligent in his business, and though beginning life with only a bedstead, a few chairs, and an ox team, in a comparatively few years he had acquired a competency. Though in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and for the past few years nearly blind, he has continued to conduct his affairs with energy and success.

On last Saturday he was stricken with paralysis. Calling his family about him, he stated that such was the nature of his disease that, although in the full possession of his faculties, in half an hour he might be unconscious. He gave directions about his business, had passages of Scripture read to him, expressed firm hope of salvation through Christ, and, a few hours afterward, bidding his family "good night," he calmly sunk into a sleep from which he never awoke.

In the death of Mr. Evans, his family lose a kind husband and parent, his friends a sagacious counsellor, and the community an excellent citizen.

"The Much-Travelled Piano."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We notice your item of to-day in regard to "A Much-Travelled Piano," but the maker of which you omit to give.

We find the letter from which your statement is evidently taken in a late number of the New York *Tribune*, and, thinking that it may be of interest to the many owners of Steinway pianos amongst your readers, we herewith inclose it. Yours truly, SMITH & NIXON.

SODA CREEK, British Columbia, Nov. 16, 1872.—*Messrs. Steinway & Sons*—DEAR SIRS: The piano No. 24,773, purchased from you July 2, only reached its destination on the 9th inst. You may remember that the mercury stood at 103 degrees in the shade on the day the piano was purchased in New York. On the day of its arrival here, the thermometer stood at zero. Still, when the piano was opened and set up, it was found to be in perfect tune, notwithstanding the great change in temperature it had passed through, and the manner of its conveyance, which was as follows: From New York to San Francisco by cars, say 3,000 miles; thence to Victoria by steamer, 800 miles (cartage at each place); another steamer to Westminster, 80 miles; thence by river steamer to Yale, 70 miles; thence by freight wagon (no springs) to One Hundred and Fifty Mile House, 240 miles; thence to Springfield and destination by sleigh, 26 miles; total, 4,216 miles. I was cautioned by some of my English friends not to move it on anything except a spring wagon, or it would be ruined, and I confess to having many fears on the subject myself; but as there was no spring wagon available, I "chanced" the freight wagon. You can imagine my delight when it was opened, with the above result. I think it is the only instrument of your make in the Province, but I am in hopes to be the means of the introduction of more of them. I omitted to mention that the piano gives entire satisfaction. Yours, very truly, J. F. HAWKS.

P. S.—Total expense of the shipment of the piano to its destination, $308.10.

The Great American Brick-Machine.

A most important improvement in brick making has been effected in this city, which will certainly put an end to the old, slow, tedious, and expensive process heretofore resorted to. The invention referred to is the great American Brick-Machine, which can be seen in operation any day during the winter season at No. 53 South Jefferson street. By the aid of this machine less time is required to dig the clay, temper and mould it into perfect bricks, and place them in the hack, than it takes to simply temper the clay by the old process, and yet the machine occupies only a space of about 6 by 8 feet. It receives the clay directly from the bank, and turns it out in the shape of first-class bricks in less time than it takes to describe it. This valuable invention was patented in July, 1871, and is now owned by the Great American Brick Machine Company, of Chicago, who have made over eight millions of bricks since Aug. 1, 1872, which are pronounced by our most prominent builders the very best brick in the market. Go and see the machine tell its own story. A descriptive circular with cut of machine can be had by addressing The Great American Brick Machine Company, No. 53 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

RAILROAD NEWS.

How to Make Chicago a Great Iron Centre.

Articles of Incorporation of the New Chicago, Wilmington & Western Railroad.

Now that the iron regions of Lake Superior have been brought to our doors by the completion of important lines of railway, it seems to be generally agreed that if the supply of coal brought into Chicago, could be increased, and the cost reduced, the destiny of this city as a great iron centre would be fixed. In most places, the difficulty to be first overcome, is the transportation of the iron ore. In this city the problem to be solved is, the transportation of the coal. The difficulty lies only in the transportation, for the city is surrounded by coal fields not surpassed in the world.

A corporation called the Chicago, Wilmington & Western Railway Company has been recently organized, with the view of aiding in the solution of this problem. It was incorporated under the general railway laws of the State, which were enacted to reduce the rates of railway tariff and to protect the people from so-called impositions. The following copy of the articles of incorporation, now on file in the office of the Secretary of State, at Springfield, will show the general construction of the company, as also the names of the incorporators, among which will be noticed the names of the Hon. Julian S. Rumsey and the Hon. John N. Mason, of this city:

Articles of Incorporation of the Chicago, Wilmington & Western Railway Company:

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having associated together in order to become an incorporated company, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad in the State of Illinois, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same; for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporation when organized," approved March 1, 1872, do hereby adopt and sign these articles of incorporation.

ARTICLE 1. The name of the corporation shall be the Chicago, Wilmington & Western Railway Company.

ART. 2. It is intended and proposed by this corporation to construct and operate a railway from the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, over the most eligible route, through or near to the village of Wilmington, in the County of Kendall, through or near to the Cities of LaSalle and Peru, in the County of LaSalle, and thence in a westerly direction, to a point on the Mississippi River, as nearly opposite as practicable to the City of Muscatine, in the State of Iowa, with such branches, side tracks, switches, passenger and freight depots, as may be necessary to fully carry out the objects and intentions of this corporation.

ART. 3. The principal business office of the corporation shall be established and maintained in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

ART. 4. The time of the commencement of the corporation shall be the first day of Dec. 1872, and its period of continuance shall be fifty years.

ART. 5. The amount of capital stock of this corporation shall be five millions ($5,000,000) dollars.

ART. 6. The names and places of residence of the several persons forming this association for this incorporation are: Julian S. Rumsey, of Chicago; Lewis Steward, of Piano, Kendall County, Ill.; James W. Eddy, of Millington, LaSalle County, Ill.; Stephen G. Paddock, of Princeton, Bureau County, Ill.; John N. Mason, of Chicago, Cook County, Ill.

ART. 7. The government of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in the Board of Directors. The President, Secretary, Executive Committee, and other officers of the Company, duly elected and appointed by the Board of Directors, may exercise such powers and perform such duties in the government of this corporation and the management of its affairs, as shall be prescribed by the by-laws and resolution of the Board of Directors. The names of the First Board of Directors are Julian S. Rumsey, Lewis Steward, James W. Eddy, Stephen G. Paddock, and James Barton.

ART. 8. The capital stock of this corporation shall be divided into fifty thousand shares, of $100 each.

In witness whereof we do hereunto subscribe our names the fifth day of December A. D., 1872.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY,
LEWIS STEWARD,
JAMES W. EDDY,
STEPHEN G. PADDOCK,
JAMES BARTON.

The new Company, being organized under the general railway laws of the State, is compelled to file in the office of the Clerk of each county through which it passes, a schedule of freight and passenger rates, which shall never be deviated from. These must be from 50 to 25 per cent lower than ordinary railway rates, conditioned upon the terms made with the various counties. Neither can they consolidate with competing lines, thus preventing a monopoly. The road is intended to reform the present railway rates, and reduce the cost of transportation. The Company contend that they can build, equip, and sustain the road with these reduced tariffs, which is an experiment in railway management, the result of which will be looked forward to with some interest, as it will remove or establish the general opinion, that railway companies charge rates unnecessarily high. The way in which the Company propose to aid in the solution of the coal question, is by reducing the cost of its transportation, so that dealers in the city can afford to sell a good quality for $3 per ton. The line of the road runs through extensive coal fields, extending from LaSalle to Princeton, a distance of 20 miles, which have never been reached by any important railroad. The whole work is intended to benefit the people, and the Company propose to make the experiment, having every confidence in its success, and believing that the benefits sought for are worthy of a trial. The right of way out of the city is already acquired by a wise provision of the City Council, recently enacted, which requires that the various roads running out of the city shall each give the right of way over their road to at least two additional lines.

THE CHICAGO & ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD Company will begin active operations in the construction of their line early in the spring. They are now engaged in examining two routes, and the decision as to which shall be chosen will be made in a few days. One line runs from Chicago to Henry, and through the Wilmington and Vermillion coal fields; the other runs through Lamonte, Plainfield, and Marseilles. The general line of the road will be, in any event, southwesterly from Chicago to a point on the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk, Iowa. On both of the proposed routes the Company have met with liberal donations, and no difficiency will be experienced in securing the right of way, and the greater portion of the necessary funds. The recent very judicious action of the City Council in granting the Company a liberal right of way has done much to impress upon the minds of residents along the proposed routes that the new line is managed by trustworthy gentlemen, and will be productive of the benefits they promise.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following instruments were filed for record, on Friday, Dec. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hubbard-st, bet Peoria and Green-sts, s f, Lot 9, and e 8 ft of Lot 10, dated Dec. 26; consideration, $5,000.

Park-av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne-sts, n f, 60x124 ft, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 5, in Block 1 of Page Bros. Block 15 and n w ¼ of 18, in w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 25 to 28, in Block 4, of Millard & Decker's subdivision of e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,443.

West Twenty-first-st, 100 ft e of Hoyne-st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $750.

North ½ of e ½ Block 1 in Judd & Wilson's Block 6, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $6,000.

Prairie av, 60 ft n of Twenty-first st, e f, 23x178½ ft, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $9,775.

Prairie av, near the above, Lot 18½x178½ ft, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $7,917.

Prairie av, n w corner of Twenty-first st, e f, 41 62-100x178½ ft, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $19,769.

Fulton st, west of and near Sheldon st, s f, 32x100 ft, dated Dec. 25; consideration, $10,000.

The premises No. 630 Burnside st, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $800.

Fourteenth st, old engine No. 12 Lot, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $2,600.

Ashland av, 24 3-10 ft n of Henry st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $1,800.

Sub Lot 108, of Lot 2, in Block 19, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,225.

Noble st, s of and near Division st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wellington st, 247 ft e of Bischer st, n f, 50x265 ft, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $2,750.

Sub Lot 2, of Lot 6, in n ½ of e½ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Arnold st, w f, 45x122 ft, in s ½ of Block 6, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $900.

Lots 28 to 42, in Block 1, of Travers' n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $5,250.

Lot 9, in Block 23, Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated June 6, 1871; consideration, $1,800.

Jefferson st, near Grove st, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 23; consideration, $4,700.

Sub-lots 2, 3, 6, and 7 of W. E. Hale's Lots 1 to 8, in Margaret Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $16,000.

Lots 76 and 77, in Block 3, of Prout & Colman's Resubdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14; dated Dec. 2; consideration, $710.

Lots 11, 12, 25, and 26, in Block 3, of Winston's Subdivision in w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 7, in Block 1, of Channing Sweet's n e ¼ n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $650.

Lot 5, in same, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $650.

Lot 6, in same, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $650.

Lot 4, in same, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $650.

THE OLDEST IN THE WORLD.

Eighteenth Anniversary Meeting of Star of Hope Lodge of Good Templars—Interesting Addresses.

The eighteenth anniversary meeting of Star of Hope Lodge of Good Templars was held yesterday evening in the chapel of the Washington Home on West Madison street. This is now the oldest organization of the kind in the country, and its anniversary meetings are becoming more and more occurrences of great interest to all who take part in them. The attendance last night was very good, and nearly every part of the city was represented by male and female members of the order. The services commenced at 8 o'clock, Geo. A. Mitchell presiding, by singing the Good Templar's Oath.

The President said the first Good Templar Lodge instituted in this country was twenty years ago, but that had died out, and Star of Hope Lodge was now the oldest, though not the strongest, in the world. He extended, on behalf of the lodge, a cordial welcome to all visitors, and hoped that in spite of the partial disarrangement of the programme, they would enjoy a pleasant evening.

The Committee on Arrangements explained that they had tried to secure Brother Parkhurst, but could not do so. They had wanted G. W. Gray and E. B. Bowen, who knew the early history of the lodge so well, but they could not be present. Mr. R. A. Law, however, had consented to speak.

Mr. Law said he had not come to make a speech, but to enjoy the entertainment. Fourteen years before he had been initiated into the lodge, Brother Bailey being Worthy Chief Templar. He had not belonged to the lodge for many years, the last one he belonged to being in Western New York, the largest ever organized, having over seven hundred members, and a model of what one should be in a city like this. He had never heard a word of wrangling. The receipts for one quarter were $1,300. There was a hall, twice enlarged, to accommodate the lodge. They had an organ, pictures, and flowers, and they had saved seventy men from ruin by liquor. That had shown what the order might be, if its principles were fully carried out. The more work his lodge did, the stronger they were. But it gave up its vital principles and melted away. As a social power to counteract a social evil, he knew no better power than the order, except the Church. The beginnings in Chicago had been small, but had led to great things. He gave various reminiscences of the early history of the order here, and concluded by urging on the members of the organization to new exertions for the benefit of the inebriates.

After a song by two of the lady members of the lodge, a poem was read by Brother Drake, after which addresses were made by R. E. Hoyt, Esq., and other gentlemen.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. Gridley, of Bloomington, is at the Tremont.

Colonel W. S. Worth, United States Army, is at the Sherman.

Judge A. L. Osborn, of Indiana, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Senator T. W. Tipton, of Nebraska, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. W. S. Streator, of Cleveland, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Judge John L. Pendry, of Leavenworth, Kansas, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Rev. E. C. Porter, of Wisconsin, was at the Tremont yesterday.

General S. Bagg and wife, of Iowa, were at the Gardner yesterday.

Hon. Henry L. Carr, of Bloomington, was at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday.

J. S. Wattles, Esq., prominently connected with certain Iowa railroads, is now at the Briggs.

Major F. B. Burrows and Colonel M. Foster, United States Army, were at the Tremont yesterday.

Lieutenant General Sheridan and his staff are to play the hosts at an entertainment to be given at Standard Hall on the evening of Jan. 8.

Mr. H. L. Austinck, chief cook of the Holly Tree coffee rooms, on Christmas morning was presented with an elegant knife by the dining-room employees.

George Willard was the attorney for the Erie Railway in the delayed transportation case, and not Millard, as printed.

Dr. J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M., of this city, is to deliver the address at the installation of the officers of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., to take place in Canton, Ill., on the evening of Jan. 3.

Philip Elward, the foreman of the Transfer Department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on Christmas eve was presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain, the gift of numerous friends.

Hon. John Almond, two Japanese Princes, and four servants, from Japan, *en route* for Washington, are at the Tremont. For the names of the Orientals, the register of the Tremont must be consulted.

Apollo Lodge, No. 642, A. F. & A. M., has elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: George N. Houghton, W. M.; C. S. Hartley, S. W.; Augustus Rose, J. W.; M. A. Thayer, Treasurer; Edwin Greene, Secretary; M. Q. Fair, S. D.; Charles H. Pendleton, J. D.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: D. S. Stetson, Jr., and wife, Philadelphia; M. C. Babcock, New York; James M. Carter and wife, Salt Lake City; O. D. Davis and wife, Omaha; L. H. Evans, Ottawa.

Colonel Welch, General Superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, started for New York last evening, where he will be met by General Horace Porter, Vice President of the Company. From New York they will make a tour through the East and South in the interest of their company.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: L. C. Blanchard, Montgomery, Iowa; F. P. Miller, Newton, Iowa; D. W. Horton, Lawrence, Kan.; J. M. Walsh, California; H. H. Harrison, Milwaukee; C. H. Caldwell, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. C. Pomeroy, Hooperstown, Ill.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: M. J. Allen, New York; C. S. Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.; C. W. Leffingwell, Knoxville, Ill.; L. F. Wesner, Iowa Falls; C. C. Woodford and wife, Little Rock; P. A. Holmes, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. H. Hook, W. J. Nealy, Ottawa; L. Barrer, Canton, Ill.; R. B. Cable, Rock Island; George O. Catlin, Antonio, Conn.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: H. H. Burnham, Norwich, Conn.; E. O'Dell and wife, McGregor, Iowa; S. M. Dewell, Philadelphia; H. W. Armstrong, Jacksonville, Ill.; J. Whitney, Green Bay; J. M. Berry, Faribault, Minn.; T. H. Buxton, Warren, N. Y.; W. D. Doddell, Peoria; E. P. Freeman, Jackson, Minn.; Frank W. Cummings, New York; James Musgrave.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman: E. S. Goodrich, St. Paul; John B. Abernathy, Cleveland; C. W. Cleveland, New York; J. W. Widdifield, San Francisco; C. A. Hudson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Joseph Berohler, St. Louis; G. W. Hall and lady, Salt Lake City; A. B. Burton, Erie, Pa.; George E. Bennett, Boston; Thomas Marshall, Salt Lake City; E. Hurlbut, Georgia.

As an acknowledgment of his rare merit as a leader, and not less of his gentlemanly behavior towards his associates, Professor J. E. Hartel, orchestral conductor at McVicker's Theatre, on Christmas eve was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane by the musicians of the orchestra. The theatre-going public, who have enjoyed the fine orchestral music at McVicker's, will readily recognize the circumstance as peculiarly proper.

The packing-house employes of Mr. James Turner, at Bridgeport, united in presenting a valuable surprise silver service to his estimable wife, as a Christmas souvenir. Mr. T. apparently knew what was the right thing to do under the circumstances and did it like a man; in the language of one of the party "it was good to be there," and the good time was not a short one either.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 29, 1872. Through tickets via. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

FOR OR AGAINST.

How the Mayor Proposes to Settle the Sunday Saloon Question.

Draft of a Bill to be Submitted to the Legislature—The Whole Matter to be Left With the People.

What with the demands of the temperance people for the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, and the remonstrances of the saloon-keepers against what they claim to be a ruinous infringement upon their rights and privileges, Mayor Medill has been continually in hot water for the past few months. As an escape out of the quandary, the worthy Municipal Executive has, with the advice and co-operation of Corporation Counsel Tuley, drawn up the following bill, to be submitted at the ensuing session of the State Legislature. The Mayor believes that the majority should rule in the Sunday liquor question, and he has prepared this bill for the sake of procuring a direct expression of the popular will upon the subject:

A BILL for an act in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day in incorporated cities.

Be it enacted:

SECTION 1. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and City Council of an incorporated city to order that an election be held to determine whether or not intoxicating drinks shall be sold, and tippling houses kept open upon the Sabbath day or night.

SEC. 2. Such election shall be held at the places for holding the last election for State and county and general city officers in such city, and the Judges who presided at such election shall preside at the election held under this act; *provided*, that in case of any vacancy as to such Judges, the same may be filled by such City Council. Ten days' notice of such election so ordered shall be given in the same manner that other election notices are required to be given in such city, and returns of such election shall be made to the City Clerk, and opened and canvassed by him in the presence of the City Council of such city; and the result thereof shall be declared by such City Clerk and entered upon the records of the City Clerk's office.

SEC. 3. The ballots shall be upon white paper, and shall be in the following form: "For the sale of intoxicating liquor on the Sabbath day or night," or: "Against the sale of intoxicating liquor on the Sabbath day or night." And if a majority of the ballots cast at any such election shall be "For the sale of intoxicating liquor on the Sabbath day or night," it shall be unlawful for the City Council of any such city to pass any ordinance which shall prohibit the keeping open of any saloons or tippling houses, or the selling of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day or night; and all ordinances of any such city which shall prohibit the keeping open of any saloon or tippling house or the selling of liquor on the Sabbath day or night shall be thereafter null and void; and if a majority of such ballots shall be opposed to the sale of liquor on the Sabbath day or night, then it shall not be lawful to keep open any saloon or tippling house, or to sell any intoxicating liquor in said city on the Sabbath day or night, and it shall be the duty of the City Council to pass stringent ordinances to that effect.

SEC. 4. It is hereby provided that no election under this act shall be held oftener than once in —— years, and that all the provisions of the General Election law of this State as to the manner of conducting elections, and as to fraudulent voting, shall be applicable to all elections held under this act.

SEC. 5. Whereas, in many cities of this State there prevails much excitement upon the question of keeping open saloons or tippling-houses and the selling of liquor upon the Sabbath day or night, whereby an emergency has arisen that this act take effect immediately, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The small-pox is raging in Dubuque.

—Deaths from small-pox in Boston exceed those from all other causes combined.

—Buffalos are becoming scarce along the line of the Kansas Pacific. They are moving towards a warmer climate.

—The value of the manufactured products of New Hampshire ten years ago was $37,000,000. Now it is $71,000,000.

—On the 25th of November, 1783, the British forces evacuated the City of New York, and on the 25th of November, 1872, the last of the British forces evacuated the Island of San Juan.

—Des Moines events: Jan. 8 and 9, the State Agricultural Society and the Bee-Keepers' Association; Jan. 22, State Industrial Convention; Jan. 28, State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

—The total population of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and the city of Halifax, by the census recently taken, is 3,517,598, or about one million less than that of the State of New York alone.

—Southern travel is to be improved by an air-line railroad, about 250 miles in length, now being constructed between Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga. It is under the control of Colonel Tom Scott, and is designed as a feeder to the Southern Pacific Railroad, now being surveyed on the 32d parallel.

—The Greenville (Pa.) *Argus* says: "It is estimated that $2,000,000 worth of pig iron, within the limits of Mercer County, is now being held awaiting a market. This calculation is based upon metal at $40 a ton. It is a perplexing time with furnace-men and bankers, and has its effect upon the general trade."

—The Wichita (Ks.) *Eagle* says: "Thousands upon thousands of buffalo hides are being brought here by hunters. In places whole acres of ground are covered with these hides spread out with the fleshy side up to dry. It is estimated that there are, south of the Arkansas and west of Wichita, from one to two thousand men shooting buffalo for their hides alone."

—The ice in the Ohio River is said to be more dangerous than it has been for many winters. Yesterday we published an account of the sinking of several steamers, and this morning we give a report of additional losses. The sudden rise in the river has occasioned these disasters, and it is likely the number of them will yet be increased as the rise breaks up the ice below.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—About seventy-five car-loads of bones, gathered from the plains of Western Kansas, the frames of defunct buffaloes and Texas cattle, have been sent over the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads during the past season. A large part of them have gone to Wilmington, Del., where the best are selected for combs, knife-handles, &c.; the next best are ground into dust, and used in refining sugar; and the refuse is ground into meal for fertilizing purposes.

—The course of Comptroller Hopkins, of the State of New York, in levying a tax sufficient to pay the $6,000,000 canal debt, has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District. A case was made up from Kings County, where the Board of Supervisors declined to include in their tax levy the amount designated by the Comptroller. Judge Tappan has directed that a peremptory mandamus issue, requiring the Board to make the levy. The case may be appealed, but the decision can hardly be reversed.

—In Baltimore, the other day, a man carrying an umbrella under his arm in a promiscuous manner, went rushing down the street. In passing a bevy of elegantly dressed ladies, the handle of the rain shedder caught in the head-gear of one of the fair ones. She gave a little scream of astonishment and alarm, but neither this nor the tension of the umbrella could check the headlong career of the hasty individual, and as the umbrella would not yield, both the bonnet and the whole elaborately arranged curls and other fixtures on the lady's head were pulled completely off, and she stood the very image of desolation and bereavement. Apology under such circumstances would only have been an insult, so the gentlemen hurried away, and the lady, gathering as promptly as possible her scattered adornments, also retired from the scene of disaster.

Drew's Business College, Nos. 278 and 280 West Madison-st.

The above institution will open next Monday for day and evening sessions, at which time the College Bank will be opened with a capital of $200,000. Young and middle-aged men, who wish to get better posted, should attend this institution where actual business transactions are made a specialty.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Wall street operations are still greatly affected by the holiday season and the snow.

Money tight, and loaned as high as ¾ per cent per day, closing at ¼ bid.

Sterling firm at 109¼@109¾ for long, and 110¼@110⅝ for short sight.

Gold opened at 112⅜, advanced to 112⅝, fell to 112, and closed at 112@112⅛. Loans 4 per cent to 1-16 for carrying. Clearings $37,000,000. Treasury disbursements $738,000. The export to-morrow will be probably nearly one million.

Governments quiet and strong.

State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks quiet and rather heavy most of the day, closing firm. Fluctuations small throughout. New York Central advanced to 99⅛, Reading to 98⅞; Erie advanced to 61, and Pacific Mail, after falling to 73, recovered to 74. The Stock Exchange closes at 3 o'clock daily until Jan. 2.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅛	Coupons, '67	117
5-20s of '62	112⅛	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	113	10-40s	109⅞
Coupons, '65	112⅛	New 5s	112
Coupons, '65 (new)	116	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95⅛	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	78⅛	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	78⅝	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	102	St. Paul pfd	77⅛
W. U. Tel.	80¾	Wabash	74⅝
Quicksilver	45⅜	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo, ex. div	86	Terre Haute	14
American Express	66	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	73⅞	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	98⅞	O. & M.	48⅜
Erie	61	C., C. & C.	92
Erie pfd	76⅛	C., B. & Q.	136
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	95⅛
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	36⅛
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	122
Pittsburgh	88⅜	Union Pacific stocks	36⅛
Northwestern	81⅜	U. P. bonds	90⅝
Northwestern pfd	87⅜	Central Pacific bonds	101⅛
Rock Island	110⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	92
N. J. Central	102	B., H. & Erie	8⅛
St. Paul	53⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; spring, 11s 2d@11s 10d; white, 12s 2d@12s 6d; Club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—1:30 p.m.—Market unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 50,000 francs during the past week.

LONDON, Dec. 27—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 91⅞@91⅞; accounts, 91⅞@92. 5-20s, '65s, 92⅛; '67s, 92; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 76⅛. Erie, 49⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £175,000.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Rentes, 53f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10⅛d; Orleans, 10⅜@10⅛d. Sales 14,000 bales; for speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer; average California white, 12s 4d@12s 6d; do club, 12s 9d@13s; red spring, 11s 3d@12s; red winter, 11s 8d@11s 11d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d.

Beef, 90s. Lard, 37s 5d. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d. Short ribs, 37s 6d.

Receipts of corn for the last three days, 3,000 qrs; no American. Receipts of wheat since last report, 7,000 qrs; American, 2,000 qrs.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—CATTLE—The intensely cold weather and snow block West have completely checked receipts. There was no cattle for sale in the yards this morning, and shipments to-day will clean every head out of the yards. It is thought all the surplus stock in the Eastern markets will be used up by next week, and the business of the New Year commence with favorable markets for buyers and sellers. Receipts this week lighter than any week for many years, being only 1,530, or 90 cars, against 429 cars same time last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, only 200, making the total for the week, thus far, 3,400, against 7,200 same time last week. The market closes with light receipts. Supply inadequate to meet the demand, and prices on all grades advanced ¼c. Sales to-day, 209 Michigan sheep, av 83 lbs, at $5.31; 20 inferior Michigan sheep, av 86 lbs, at $4.50; 215 Canada sheep, av 90 lbs, at $5.50.

HOGS—To-day, 2,500, making a total for the week of 23,000, against 38,500 last week. Market firm at yesterday's advance. Sales to-day, 3,200 Ohio and Indiana hogs, av 200 to 420 lbs, at $3.90@4.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Business exceedingly quiet to-day in all departments. The severe snow-storm has so completely blocked up the city thoroughfares and railroads that transportation facilities are much interrupted. The market for both cotton and woollen goods is merely nominal, but prices are steady and unchanged. Imported goods utterly stagnant, and even holiday goods are inactive. An alarming fire broke out in Franklin street last night, and destroyed a large quantity of Irish linens, laces, etc., but a very valuable stock of silks adjoining the store was little damaged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The stock-trains are snow-bound, only six cars of local cattle getting through. There is a fair supply on the road. Some of the trains are expected in to-night. The first arrivals will sell quick, and probably at an advance. A car of hogs sold at 4¾c alive, and a car of Western dressed at 5⅛c. City dressed went at 5¼@5⅞c, those of 200 lbs holding for 6c; 160 lbs selling at 6¼@6½c.

Night Provision Board.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE, Dec. 27.—Sales, 500 brls mess pork, seller April, at $12.50; 100 brls mess pork, seller December, $12.30; one car green hams, av. 20 lbs, at 6c; one car green shoulders, av. 17 lbs, at 3¾c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27.—Petroleum quiet and weak; crude, $2.85@3.00; refined Philadelphia, 27c; Pittsburgh, large lots, 20c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; receipts, 2,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.62@6.25; common to good extra, $6.80@7.05; good to choice, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.10@12.50. Wheat higher, with good export demand; no receipts; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.60@1.60½; No. 2 Northwest, $1.58; No. 2 Chicago, $1.54@1.56; No. 3 do, $1.50@1.51; inferior do, $1.45. Rye scarce and firm; Western, 90@95c. Barley dull and heavy. Malt quiet. Corn firm and less active; no receipts; sail Western mixed, 66@66½c; do in store, 63½@64½c; new Western mixed, 65½c; yellow, 67@67½c. Oats higher and in moderate demand; receipts, 675 bu; old Western mixed store, 52c; new do, 46½@48½c; new white, 51@52c; black, 45@47½c.

COTTON—More active and steady; middling uplands, 20⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet, 33½@34c.

HAY—Dull.

HOPS—Quiet and firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15½@19c. Sugar quiet; refining, 9⅛@9⅜c; Cuba, 9⅜@9⅞c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 60@70c. Rice quiet; 8@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11⅛@12c; refined, 27½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; no sales. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, for January, 4⅜c; middles dull; short clear, 7⅛c; long clear, 6¾@6⅞c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅞@7⅞c; kettle, 8@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Dull; 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Dull; 96½@97c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Light demand; holders firm; middling, 18¾@19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Spring firm; small sales; No. 2 Chicago, $1.19½@$1.20½ cash; winter, some demand for future. No. 3 red, $1.58 cash. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 26@26½c in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2, 65c. Rye firm; wanted; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $11.75. Dry salt quiet; order lots, packed, 4c, 6@6½c. Bacon—No sales. Lard quiet; no sales.

HOGS—Dull at $3.25@3.60.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 6,000; hogs, 1,495 head.

SHIPMENTS—None.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Firm, and in fair demand; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18⅛c; receipts, 1,700 bales; shipments, 1,000 bales; receipts for week, 9,345 bales; shipments for week, 9,490 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm at $6.50@11.00. Corn excited and higher at 70c. Oats excited and higher at 48@50c.

HAY—Excited and higher at $30.00@32.00.

BRAN—Market bare.

PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats firm and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 white, $1.72; amber, $1.64; amber extra, $1.82. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm and in fair demand at 33c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.45.

CLOVER SEED—$5.25.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; extra white Michigan, $1.92; No. 1 do, $1.68¼; amber Michigan, $1.67¼ January. Oats quiet, no sales.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50 for light.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1.23¼; No. 2, $1.19¼. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 26½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 36c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 72c. Barley steady and in moderate demand at 71c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bu; wheat, 1,400 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat held stronger; No. 1 red winter, $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.64@1.65. Corn quiet; new mixed, 45@47c. Ears, on track, 41c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Middling, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; fair demand. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn firm; fair demand. Oats better; fair demand. Rye, No. 2, 90c.

OILS—Steady; fair demand.

EGGS—In good demand at full prices; 30@37c.

BUTTER—Steady; moderate demand.

CHEESE—Steady; moderate demand.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork nominal at $12.00 cash; at buyers, at $11.75 on spot and February. Lard steady; steam, 7⅛c asked, 6¾c bid; kettle, 7⅛@7½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders steady; 3⅛@3⅜c. Sides quiet; clear ribs, 5⅛@5⅜c; clear, 5¼@6c, buyers at inside rates. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4⅜@5c. clear rib, 7⅜; clear, 8c. Green meats steady; shoulders, 3⅛c; sales 340 brls on cars; clear rib, 5⅛c; clear, 5⅛c. Hams 6½@8⅛c.

HOGS—Firm at 3⅜@3⅞c; principal sales at $3.85.

WHISKEY—88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; superfine Western, $5.25@6.50; extra, $6.75@8.00. Wheat quiet and steady; choice white, $2.15@2.25; choice amber, $2.15@2.27. Corn scarce; mixed Western 61½@62c. Oats dull and weak; mixed Western 45@46c; white, 47@48c. Rye was quiet.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $13.25@13.50; bulk shoulders, 4½@4½c; rib sides, 5¾@5⅞c; clear, 6@6⅛c. Bacon, only a limited jobbing demand; unchanged. New hams, 14@15c. Lard, 7⅞c.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western roll, 28c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 96c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.80@1.85; amber, $1.87@1.95. Rye nominal. Corn in better demand; old yellow, 65c; new mixed, 61c. Oats—White, 50@51; mixed, 45@46c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16c; refined, 26@27c.

WHISKEY—Held at 98c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull; sales of 800 bu Milwaukee at $1.45; No. 2 Chicago held at $1.40. Corn dull; car lots, 52c in railroad elevators. Oats held at 40@42c. Rye nominal at 80c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 59c. Barley dull; prime Canada, $1.04.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble X, $7.00@9.00; family, $9.50@10.50. Corn scarce and firmer; white and yellow, 83@85c. Oats higher, at 58@59c.

BRAN—Advanced to $1.40@1.50.

HAY—Scarce, at $40.00.

BACON—Easier, at 8¼c, 9¼c, and 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar weaker; common, 6½@8⅛c; fair to fully fair, 7⅛@8⅛c; prime, 9c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Active and firm; sales, 8,800; good ordinary, 18¼c; low middling, 18⅞@19c; middling, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅜c. Receipts, 7,883. Exports, Boston, 1,610. Stock, 167,160. Week's sales, 28,000; receipts, net, 31,319; gross, 36,765; exports, coastwise, 6,757; Continent, 16,715; Great Britain, 18,487.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour held firm at previous prices. Wheat firm; demand good; receipts continue very light; choice, $1.45@1.65; nothing doing in other grains.

HOGS—Firmer; extreme range, $3.60@3.87½ for light to extra heavy. Receipts, 2,825.

PROVISIONS—Fair order demand, especially for meats; mess pork, $12.50; bulk shoulders, 3½c; bulk clear ribs, 5¾c; do clear, loose, ¼c higher packed; green meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 88c.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Hide & Leather Bank
OF CHICAGO,
Southwest Corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.,
WITH A
Capital of $300,000,
IS NOW PREPARED TO DO A
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
And solicits a share of the patronage of the commercial public.

DIRECTORS:
J. M. DURAND, of Durand & Co.
C. H. MORSE, of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Wm. L. GREY, of Grey, Clark & Co.
J. J. BORLAND, of Blanchard, Borland & Co.
T. M. JONES, of Jones & Laughlin.
J. V. TAYLOR, Lumber Manufacturer.
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H. C. TILLINGHAST, of H. C. Tillinghast & Co.
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CHAS. F. GREY, President.
THOMAS L. FORREST, Cashier,
Late of Manufacturers' National Bank.

MAGAZINES.

Now is the Time
TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
BEST FAMILY MAGAZINES

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY — For 1873 will have Serial Articles by ROBERT DALE OWEN, PARTON, DORSHEIMER, MRS. AGASSIZ, PARKMAN, PROFESSOR SHALER; Serial Stories, by HOWELLS, REV. W. M. BAKER, PROFESSOR BOYESEN, DE FOREST; and Essays, Sketches, Poems, by WHITTIER, HOLMES, LONGFELLOW, HIGGINSON, ALDRICH, MRS. THAXTER, MISS PHELPS, and many others. $4.00; 2 copies, $7.00; 5 copies, $16.00; 10 copies, $30.00.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS — For 1873 will have "Doing His Best," a serial by TROWBRIDGE; Short Stories, Sketches of Travel, Historical and Biographical Sketches, popular articles on Animals, Astronomy, Electricity, Photography, Telegraph. With a full department of Enigmas, Rebuses, Puzzles of all kinds; Numerous Pictures. "The Best Western and the Best Magazine," $2; an extra copy for 3 new subscribers. ATLANTIC and OUR YOUNG FOLKS, $5.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
PULISHERS,
BOSTON.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, Dec. 26, 1872.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock is payable Jan. 7, 1873. Transfer books close the 31st inst. A. WISE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

HOLIDAY CHROMO.

Splendid Holiday Chromo,
MOTHER IS OUT,
Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st. 128 Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 cases Champagne, Carte Blanche, L. Roederer.
70 cases Champagne, Carte Noir, L. Roederer.
65 cases Champagne, Gladiateur, L. Roederer.
50 cases Champagne, Green Seal.
50 cases Champagne, Sparkling Moselle.
Just arrived and for sale by
JNO. CLARKE & CO., 21 and 23 River-st.

Asbestos Felting Company.
The best and most durable
BOILER AND PIPE COVERING
In use. Special Qualities—1st, [illegible] General Agent, 51 North Wells-st., Chicago.

NEW YEAR'S
Calling Cards.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO.,
128 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

Money continues tight in the local market, but there is a tendency to an easier condition. The receipts of hogs and cattle have fallen off this week considerably, and the demands of packers have diminished. The National Banks, however, will not be likely to let out money very freely until after they know the day designated in the expected call for a report. In the open market money is in better supply, and good commercial paper would be taken at 1½ per cent per month.

One important feature in the monetary situation in Chicago is the increase of Eastern money offered for loans on real estate. There was a period of some weeks after the Boston fire, in which the offers of such money from New England nearly ceased, but they are increasing again now quite largely.

New York exchange is in very large supply, but the demand for remittances to New York is also unusually large. Sales were quotable between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount.

THE $25,000,000 RE-DISTRIBUTION.

Secretary Boutwell's forte seems to be self-contradiction, or at least it must be acknowledged that he possesses the faculty of making himself misunderstood to a greater extent than any other public man. His electioneering speeches on finances contradicted every principle announced in his official reports, and his fiscal policy in the administration of the Treasury has contradicted both his speeches and his official reports. The latest instance of Mr. Boutwell's getting himself misunderstood is in his denial that he indorses the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency to repeal the provision of the act of 1870 for a redistribution of $25,000,000 of National Bank notes, and to issue $25,000,000 of additional bank circulation in five annual instalments. The Secretary says he has not expressed any opinion on the subject, and stands entirely uncommitted to that proposed inflation. It was with a great deal of pleasure that a few days ago we commended Secretary Boutwell's supposed sensible views of this $25,000,000 redistribution matter. But it seems Mr. Boutwell would not be himself if he were not denying or contradicting some statement of his own or somebody else.

TAXES ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

The Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, levied a tax of one-half of 1 per cent per annum on all deposits of money in banks of any kind, subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit. The exemptions to this were: National Banks which were already taxed at the rate of a half of 1 per cent per annum on their deposits by the National Currency act passed June 3, 1864; and all that class of savings banks "having no capital stock, and whose business was confined to receiving deposits and loaning the same for the benefit of depositors only, and which did *no* other business of banking." On the deposits of all savings banks not included in the class just mentioned, the tax was to be collected, except upon deposits of $500 or less. By the new law of June 6, 1872, this last mentioned exemption is extended to all deposits of each individual not exceeding $2,000. The average amount of savings deposits to the credit of individual depositors throughout the United States does not exceed $100 *per capita*. It appears, therefore, that the new law practically exempts savings deposits from taxation. There is, however, still another qualification to this intricate legislation, viz.: The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has instructed Supervisors that the new law does not exempt $2,000 out of the deposit of any person that has more than that sum to his credit, but only exempts the deposits of such persons as have no more than $2,000 to their credit in one account. If a person has $2,001 (or $1 over the $2,000) to his credit, he must pay the tax on the whole $2,001. A careful consideration of the foregoing exemptions will show that the class of savings deposits which would be liable to the tax of ½ of 1 per cent per annum is so small that savings deposits might as well have been entirely exempted from taxation. The legal situation would then have been much clearer, and the net result in the collection of revenue would have been about the same as it will be under the new law.

EVADING THE TWO-CENT TAX.

The National Banks in some parts of the country are adopting the contemptible and disreputable practice of evading the two-cent tax on bank checks. The Meadville (Pa.) *Republican* says a number of banks in that place and elsewhere have substituted receipts for checks, for *counter use*, in order to save the tax. In order to ascertain the legality of this course, a letter was addressed to Mr. Griffith, the member of Congress for the district, by James E. McFarland, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, which elicited from the Treasury Department a reply to the effect that: "If banks and their depositors choose to substitute receipts for checks, they must of course incur any legal risk which may arise from the use of such vouchers. But when, as in the form inclosed by Mr. McFarland, a paper, which purports to be a receipt, contains the name of a third party as payee, negotiable words, or other additions, from which it appears upon its face to be of the nature of a check, it should be stamped as such."

USURIOUS INTEREST.

The Comptroller of the Currency mentioned in his last report that three of the New England States—Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and recently Connecticut—had abolished usury laws entirely, and thus inaugurated free trade in money. On the other hand, New York still makes usury a criminal offence, for which the offender can be imprisoned, and the New York Court of Appeals recently decided that the National Banks of that State are not exempt from the statute. The futility of attempts to regulate the price of money is shown by the fact that for a considerable portion of the year in New York, money is let at the rate from 50 to 100 per cent per annum on call loans. The evasion of the law is accomplished by calling all that portion of the interest over the legal rate a "commission," which is a common practice not only in New York but elsewhere.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '62, ex. int	112⅜	112½
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65, ex. int	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65, January and July	115⅛	116
5-20s of '67, January and July	116⅜	117⅛
5-20s of '68, January and July	116⅜	117⅛
10-40s	109⅜	109⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	111⅛	112
U. S. Currency 6s, ex. int	112⅛	112⅞
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s 93@95		....
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	109¾-110⅛

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,984	2,251	2,708	1,425
Wheat, bu	34,260	10,171	5,180	1,067
Corn, bu	57,810	112,982	1,973	12,318
Oats, bu	31,080	18,005	10,192	4,635
Rye, bu	6,270	1,420	360	....
Barley, bu	14,150	5,760	9,593	8,377
Grass Seed, lbs	37,330	35,955	5,855	....
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	....	21,311	9,780	....
Cured Meats, lbs	342,830	322,850	655,412	1130,630
Beef, brls	30	65	76	65
Pork, brls	75	1,524	45	1,273
Lard, lbs	134,120	185,920	96,900	672,530
Tallow, lbs	16,510	10,810	35,250	3,900
Butter, lbs	47,636	5,352	12,600	16,031
Dressed Hogs, No	2,142	1,6.7	1,116	1,324
Live Hogs, No	9,144	5,777	4,170	836
Cattle, No	1,579	1,348	701	399
Sheep, No	824	796	580	....
Hides, lbs	160,920	104,629	112,270	20,695
Highwines, brls	220	261	134	196
Wool, lbs	154,575	200	10,620	15,871
Potatoes, bu	893	1,400	40	....
Lumber, m ft	220	215	317	420
Shingles, m	400	....	80	161
Lath, m	....	....	5	....
Salt, brls	845	70	1,210	1,208

Withdrawn yesterday, for city consumption: 3,598 bu wheat; 3,017 bu corn; 658 bu oats; 863 bu rye; 2,371 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 74 cars wheat; 107 cars corn; 34 cars oats; 15 cars rye; 42 cars barley. Total, 272 cars, or 114,000 bu.

The proceeds of the sale of choice of sample tables on 'Change, for the ensuing year, were $1,276.50. The premiums ranged from $165.00 down to $1.00.

The freight question is still agitating the commercial community, and with double vehemence, inasmuch as it is difficult to obtain transportation by rail at any price. The cold weather has interfered terribly with the movement of railroad trains, nearly all the available motor-force being needed to move passengers, and the surplus force is necessarily expended on perishable articles not included in the classification of "frail" creatures. Hence, those who want to ship grain and flour and provisions are obliged to wait, whereat many of them fume and rave terribly, and we are sorry to know that some of them have been heard to swear.

There is reason to hope that within a week or two this difficulty will, in large part, disappear. It certainly is much to be desired, as we are in imminent danger of clogging up; added to which is a tightness of money that would not exist if the propecty could be moved out, in which case the money would be received therefor. At present our leading produce markets are partially paralyzed by this condition of things; and there is no prospect of a return to a healthy activity till the clog is removed.

A most pertinent suggestion was made in this column this morning, by a correspondent, to the effect that the stockholders of the railroads ascertain for whose benefit certain discriminations are made in the matter of freight rates, said discriminations being uniformly against Chicago. They are probably the men to whom we will have to look ultimately for the abolition of a system that has gradually grown to the dimensions of monstrous injustice. Our present freight tariffs would seem to have been constructed with the express design of injuring Chicago to the greatest possible extent; and that without any counterbalancing benefit to the roads which are made the instruments of such injustice. The fact is that the railroad system of the country is ridden to death by a few men, who combine to put all the profits into their own pockets, and make the stockholders pay all the expenses; it is these few men who discriminate against Chicago, as a part of the monstrous system of wrong they have built up, compared to which our own warehouse monopoly of the past was a fleabite to an attack of measles. It should be about time that the stockholders of the railroads waken up to a sense of the situation, and insist upon their rights. They would scarcely be willing that any other business of theirs should be managed solely for the benefit of their employes; and why the railroad should be excepted from the rule of business equity is a mystery.

There are probably very few who know really to what an enormous extent Chicago is discriminated against in this matter of freights. Some interesting tables on this point will be found in a separate article in this issue.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day,—some of them almost stagnant,—with but little change in prices. The railroad blockade in freights interferes with the shipping movement, and speculation is dull, in the absence of cash trading, especially as cash itself is scarce. Our receipts of grain keep up wonderfully for the hard weather we have experienced recently; but the lack of shipping facilities does not seem to materially weaken prices. Groceries met with only a light demand either on local or interior account, and values were not subjected to any material fluctuations. The leading staples were generally firm, as were also most side goods. No improvement is anticipated until after the holidays, when dealers look for a revival of trade, and higher prices for certain lines. Dry goods were again reported inactive, with little or no variation in prices. Orders from country merchants were few and small, and the general demand was of a "hand to mouth" character. The butter trade continues fairly active, and prices are firm all around; notably so for choice packed, which is coming in rather sparingly. Eastern and local buyers were operating at 8@20c for poor to medium, and at 22@23c for good to choice. Grain bags remain inactive, but are held with great firmness at the late advance, or at 36c for Stark, at 35c for Ludlow, and at 34½c for Lewiston. The cheese trade continues dull, and quotations of New York factory were lowered a ¼c. Coal was more quiet, without change in prices. There was a fair amount of trading in dried fruits, and domestics were comparatively firm. Foreign assortments ruled easy. Hay was in good request for shipment East, but the snow blockade prevented the filling of orders, and sales were confined to supplying local wants. Hides and leather remain firm as previously quoted. Oils, tobacco, wood, and pig iron remain without quotable change. Building materials were dull and without important change. Iron, tin, copper, etc., were quiet and steady at previous quotations. Lumber was dull and prices were nominally unchanged. Wool and broomcorn were quiet. The firm feeling noticed in the hop market continues; Eastern markets are also quoted firm. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. There was a moderate inquiry for poultry, at previous prices; the supply of choice stock was very light. Game was selling slowly at reduced prices; grouse were held at $4.00@4.50. Apples were in light request from the local trade. Potatoes were in fair demand, and sound lots of choice bring from 70@75c in car lots. Quite a number of loads were in, but were badly frosted, and are unsalable. Eggs were firm at 29@30c.

Highwines were less active, but strong at ½c advance on the outside quotation of yesterday, owing to the presence of two or three orders on the market, and light offerings. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c per gallon; and the market closed with sellers at 90c.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, and averaged about 5c per 100 lbs higher, in sympathy with a rather firmer feeling in live, and a little better prospect in regard to shipping facilities. Sales were reported of 30 head (light) at $4.37½; 276 head at $4.35; 190 (average 218 lbs) at $4.32½; 236 (average 260 lbs) at $4.30. Total, 732 head.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged, except a slightly easier feeling in pork for delivery this month or next. Live hogs were quoted firm, with a lighter supply at the Stock Yards, but the stiffening in product which this might otherwise have produced was negatived by the freight difficulty, and also by the fact that there was more country product offering than heretofore. It was remarked to-day by several brokers that this is the quietest season, thus far, that they have known in several years. Their business probably does not average more than one-tenth of the volume of trading at this time last year. Foreign buyers order but sparingly, and our local capitalists seem afraid to operate, as they do not even now look upon prices as safe to operate upon. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.25@11.50; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.50; do seller January, $11.50@11.55; do seller February, $11.60@11.65; do seller March, $11.80@11.85; do seller April, $11.90@12.00; prime mess, $10.50@10.60. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.00; do seller February, $7.12½; do seller March, $7.30@7.35. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8⅝c, and green hams at 7½c for 15-lb averages, and 7@7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅛@3¼c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5@5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅝c for shoulders; 5⅝c for short ribs, and 5⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 3⅝c. English meats for delivery in December and January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅝c for short ribs or long clear; 6c for short clear; 8¼@8½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 4⅝c for shoulders, 7½c for clear ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $11.50; 1,000 brls do seller January at $11.50; 500 brls do seller March at $11.85; 250 brls prime mess at $10.50; 200 tcs lard at 7c; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.32½ per 100 lbs; 100 boxes short ribs at 5⅝c; 84,000 lbs green hams (average 16 lbs) at 7½c; 600 boxes shoulders at 3⅝c; 100 boxes do at $3.70; 250 boxes do seller January at 3¾; 10,000 lbs bacon hams (16 lbs) at 10c.

Flour was quiet and firm. There were very few shipping orders on the floor, and only a moderate demand from the local trade. The supply of flour from the country is light, as many of the mills have been idle for some time past, owing to lack of water, and the production will be seriously diminished unless relief is afforded soon. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 100 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $6.50; 150 brls spring extras at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.30; 150 do at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls superfines at $4.25. Total, 1,025 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00 on track.

Wheat was less active, often dull, and averaged ⅝c lower than yesterday; and was much steadier, the general tone being one of firmness. The private advices from Liverpool quoted that market as firmer, and New York was strong, which prevented weakness here, though there was unquestionably a wide-spread desire to sell options for next month's delivery which will be due after an interval of only three more working days, while comparatively few wanted to buy anything but seller February. Wheat is generally regarded as good property, but there are not many operators who are able to carry it, and not much shipping demand, on account of the difficulty of procuring railroad cars in which to send it East. Our stock now foots up about 1,000,000 bu of all grades, and requires considerable money to take care of it, and the continual increase which must be provided for all through the winter. Seller January opened at $1.19⅛, declined to $1.18⅝, and advanced to $1.19⅛, closing firm at $1.19⅛. Seller February sold 2c above January. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.18¼@1.19, closing at $1.18⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.23@1.24; No. 3 spring closed at $1.06; and rejected at 93c bid with 94 asked for the very little that was offered. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18¾; 29,600 bu do at $1.18⅝; 61,800 bu do at $1.18½; 26,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 6,200 bu do at $1.05½. Total, 136,000 bu.

Corn was rather less active, and a shade higher, though firm, for winter delivery; and more active and firmer for summer delivery, the only real demand being for the latter, and slightly for February. There is little disposition, for some time past, to operate in corn for this winter, as most people who are familiar with the situation anticipate that it will be a heavy drag before the opening of navigation next spring. But there is a wide-spread feeling that, when the lake traffic is once more open, there will be a reaction from winter dulness that will eventuate in a material advance in prices. Hence there have been numerous orders on the market, for several days past, to buy for delivery in May or June, while very little is offered, though the premium for May is 6c per bu. The demand was so apparent yesterday and to-day that sellers were able to command an advance of fully ½c per bu. Seller May sold to-day at 36½c, and seller June at 37@37½c, while several operators claimed that those options will touch 40c before many days. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, was slow at 30½@30⅝c; seller January at 30⅝@30¾c; and seller February at 31⅝@31⅝c, all closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 38,800 bu do at 30½c; 5,200 bu rejected at 29½c; 1,200 bu do at 29¾c; 800 bu ear at 33½c; 800 bu do at 33c, all on track; 1,200 bu do at 32c, delivered. Total, 64,000 bu.

Oats were again very quiet, and a shade easier, there being an almost utter absence of demand for anything except the few car lots necessary to supply the current city consumption. Cash No. 2 or seller the month was quoted at 24½@24⅝c, closing at 24⅝c. Seller January sold at 24⅝@24⅝c, and seller February at 25⅛c, all closing dull. Rejected closed nominal at 21@21½c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 24⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 24⅝c; 4,800 bu do at 24½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 21⅝c. Total, 12,600 bu.

Rye was less active, and about ½c lower, buyers holding off for a decline in view of the fact that there was an increase in the receipts and offerings. Cash sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 69½c, and 2,400 bu do at 69c; rejected was nominal at 64@64½c.

Barley was quiet, but stronger, on the general market, though receipts in Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevators declined to 63c on No. 2, as it was understood that the preferential orders to buy in that house had been withdrawn. No. 2 sold at 66@66½c in other houses; No. 3 at 53@54c; and rejected at 41@42c; for seller January 66c was bid. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 68c; 1,200 bu do at 66½c; 4,800 bu do at 66½c; 800 bu do at 66c; 400 bu No. 3 at 54c; 800 bu do at 53½c; 400 bu do at 53c; 400 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu do at 41½c; 3,600 bu do at 41c; 400 bu by sample at 84c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 800 bu do at 78c; 1,600 bu do at 77c; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 62c, all on track; 400 bu at 60c delivered. Total, 20,400 bu.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of that business, for 1872, that it has been fully up to the expectations of the trade, and a fair profit has been made, though the margins have been shaved down to the smallest amount on the manufacturer, and he is obliged to use extra diligence and care to get his share.

The opening of 1873 promises a disturbed market, owing to the advance in material, especially leather, caused by the destruction of over five and a half million dollars' worth in Boston, and the question of a general advance in the price of boots and shoes, a subject on which there is a great diversity of opinion among the leading houses. Much depends on the course of the leather market during the next three or four weeks.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

A week since we noted a material rise in the market price of wheat, exporters having made free purchases at two cents, being an advance of one-half cent ℔ lb for the season. This advance came somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly, but it was the natural fruit of increased tonnage, and the consequent decline in freights to a rate that would admit of the improvement—one about counterbalancing the other. As a natural consequence of this rise in wheat, arrivals from the interior have been more liberal than for the previous week, with considerable transactions at the enhanced rate for prime wheat. Our grain fleet to the United Kingdom, beginning July 1 to date, comprises a list of 170 vessels, carrying in the aggregate about 5,000,000 centals of wheat. The wheat receipts for the same period aggregate, in round numbers, 7,000,000 centals. This is a much larger business than ever before transacted upon the Pacific slope, and yet we have a surplus remaining equivalent to the largest wheat crop ever before raised in the State. The proceeds of this immense wheat crop is beginning to be felt by the masses of our industrial classes, and by those who adhere closely to a legitimate business calling; and while stock-jobbers and others have been impoverished and come to grief, others have reaped bountifully and are now enjoying its legitimate fruits. At the moment there seems to be a pause—an unwillingness on the part of certain wealthy grain growers and holders to part with their wheat, until we have more copious rains to secure a crop. It is now some weeks since we had our first heavy rains, and although this softened the ground, and permitted many persons to speed the plow, yet the rain was not as general as was at first supposed. However, the bulk of the wheat crop has been dry-sown in the large valleys of the State, and we now want heavy rains to give it a good start. Perhaps it is well that it has not yet sprouted. Had that been the case, the unusual spell of cold, frosty weather, with which we have of late been visited, would have nipped the plants and rendered a resowing necessary; but, as it is, all is in readiness for the winter's rain, and when it does come the wheat will then have the full benefit of the moisture, without experiencing the danger of frost, which with us is the exception rather than the rule. Non-residents, in looking to the coast for wheat supplies and business for their ships another year, should bear in mind that we have long been preparing for a dry season by means of irrigation. Miles of canals have been dug, and the necessary appliances made for turning the waters of our rivers upon vast tracts of bottom lands, and thus many thousands of acres, heretofore barren and unproductive, will, in 1873, produce largely of the finest wheat—so that provision has thus been made to secure us, beyond peradventure, at least average crops. But we look for better results than this, and hope that we are yet to have rains in abundance, even though they do hold off astonishingly.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and ⅝c higher. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.19⅝ cash, and $1.20⅛@1.20¼ seller January, $1.22⅛@1.22¼ seller February, both closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active and firmer, closing at 30⅝c cash, 31c seller January, and 31⅝c seller February. Other cereals and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

ALCOHOL—Was in light request at $1.78@1.83.

BROOM CORN—Dealers continue to receive light orders for the better grades of corn for current necessities, but aside from this the market is quiet and unchanged. No. 1 hurl is very scarce. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Choice beans were in fair demand and firm. Other grades were plenty and unchanged. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.60; fair to prime at $1.85@2.00; common to medium at $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—A firm feeling was noticeable in the butter market. Notwithstanding the continued liberal receipts, the outward movement, together with the home consumption demand, prove sufficient to keep stocks down to moderate proportions, and among holders generally there is a feeling of confidence in the permanence of present prices. Choice dairy, put up in neat packages, occasionally finds buyers at 29@30c in a retail way, but the sales are mostly at 25@27c. We quote: Good to choice roll, 18@23c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Firmness is still a prominent feature of this market. Trade is slack, and bids fair to continue so for some time to come, but stocks are light and can not be replished to sell at lower rates, hence dealers are not disposed to urge sales at any concession from the quotations. Following are the prices current: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and steady, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 8x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—The inquiry for this line of goods continues on a somewhat limited scale, and prices remain without material fluctuation. The market is firm for nearly all articles in the list, while some discriptions have an unmistakable upward tendency. We find the following in the *American Grocer*:

"Trade in hermetically sealed goods is dull, as is usual at this season of the year, as dealers are generally taking stock. A light demand from the Far West and also a small export demand is about all that is now doing. Prices of all kinds are firm.

"Green Peas are unusually scarce, and good qualities much sought after. Baltimore dried (soaked) are in abundance, and can be had at very low prices. Tomatoes are scarce and steadily advancing. Green corn is in short supply and tending upward. The supply of salmon is still very short. Pickles in glass are unusually scarce, and it is almost impossible to fill orders for pints.

"The following brands of bogus peas (soaked) are offering on the market: 'Charles & Co.,' 'Doyle & Co.,' 'D. Malloy & Co.,' 'Sherman & Co.'"

Following are the prices current:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Boston Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—Dullness continues to be a feature of this market, and prices remain weak and unsettled. The weather having moderated, dealers are again filling orders to some extent, but the volume of business is small, and the general market is in an unsatisfactory condition. We drop our quotations of New York factory a ¼c, as follows: New York factory, 13¼@14½c; Ohio factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—Dealers reported less activity in the demand, but no abatement in the firmness with which prices are sustained. Erie and Briar Hill is being held at $11.00@11.50 at most of the yards, while only one dealer is now filling orders of Lackawanna at our inside quotation. We make no change in our list: Lehigh, lump, $13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—The market was dull. The supply of packer's goods is large and prices weak. Packers offer $1.25 for pork barrels and $1.70 for lard tierces. Other descriptions were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ℔ m. Sales comprise 112 pork barrels at $1.35; 24 lard tierces at $1.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears were in moderate demand at previous prices: East Bourre and Beurre Gris pears at $4.25@4.50; Winter Neilis at $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—There was a fair inquiry from the retail dealers. Strictly fresh are in light supply and firm at 28@30c; picked are quoted at 20@24c. Sales include 2,500 doz at 30c; 45 cases at 29c; 350 doz at 27@28c; 25 cases picked at 24c.

FEATHERS—The demand on both local and interior account is fair and prices rule steady, as follows: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 73@75c; mixed feathers, 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The demand is still very light, but there are indications of an early revival of trade, and, with no surplus stock on hand, our dealers are decidedly firm in their views, and evince no anxiety to effect sales save at very full prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins were again quoted weak, prices having suffered a further decline in New York, where stocks are reported large. There was also an easy feeling in some other descriptions of imported goods—notably currants and prunes. Domestic varieties were moving to a fair extent, and were held with some show of firmness. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9¾@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.65; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5¾@6¼c; Zante currants, 1872, 8¾@9c; do, 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; Pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6¼@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—The receipts are very light. All fair to prime skins are salable whenever offered. The following quotations are for Illinois and Iowa skins; those from the North would command higher prices: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50; No. 1 do $1.50; No. 2 do, 75c; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 30@75c; kitt do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@50.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 25c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@12.00; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do, cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@50c; deer skin raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, $1.00@1.50; beaver, per lb, $1.00@1.50.

GAME—There was only a moderate inquiry for game. Prices are weak and irregular. Grouse are held at $4.00@4.50, with reports of sales at $3.75; quails are quotable at $1.50@1.60; rabbits at $1.25; venison saddles at 15c; carcasses at 8@10c. Sales comprise 30 doz choice prairie chickens at $4.50; 25 doz do at $4.00; 31 doz and 5 brls at $3.75; 170 doz quail at $1.50; 200 doz at $1.60@1.65; 11 large wild turkeys at $2.00@2.50; 10 doz rabbits at $1.25; 10 venison saddles at 15c; 5 carcasses at 10c; 10 buffalo hams at 6@8c; 3 saddles at 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand was light and restricted to small sales to the city trade. Apples are quoted at $2.50@4.00 per brl, and cranberries at $10.00@11.50. Sales include 85 brls apples at $3.50; 90 brls at $3.00@3.25; 12 brls at $2.75; 40 brls, slightly frosted, at $2.25; 7 brls choice cranberries at $12.00; 40 brls fair at $10.50.

GROCERIES—In this market nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet that has prevailed for the past fortnight or more. Only a limited number of interior buyers were to be seen, while the orders received by mail were unusually small, and comparatively few in number. This state of things, however, is by no means unusual just at this season of the year, and occasions no uneasiness on the part of our jobbers, who are holding their goods with firmness. Below are the quotations:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25½@26½c; Java, No. 2, 23¾@24½c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23½c; choice do, 22½@23½c; prime Rio, 22¼@22½c; good do, 21¼@21¾c; common do, 19½@20¾c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@13¾c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10¼@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11½@11¾c; do prime, 10¾@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9¼@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¾c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¾@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There was little or nothing doing in the way of shipments, the snow blockade at the East cutting off the movement in that direction. Fair orders are being received from different Eastern points, and as soon as transportation facilities are restored, an active movement is looked for. There is only a small local demand, but under moderate arrivals prices keep well up, wholesale dealers paying the following: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.50; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted active and firm. We repeat our list of prices as follows: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in moderaee demand, and very firm. The receipts are light, and consist mostly of common to medium grades. Choice Western are held at 45c; prime quoted at 35@40c; common to medium at 20@30c; Eastern at 40@45c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Choice white comb at 28@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 16@18c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was quiet. Quotations rule steady, as follows:

Flat iron	5	@ 5	2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		℔ lb

LEATHER—This market was without new features. Business in stock at the prices given below, which are firmly adhered to:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 35@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.30

LUMBER—There was very little inquiry for lumber. Hardwood especially is extremely dull. Prices are without quotable change, and rule as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	75.80
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	60.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

LEMONS—The usual demand for lemons and oranges prevailed, at the annexed quotations: Palermo and Messina lemons at $7.00; French and Malagas at $6.00@6.50; oranges at $10@12.00 per bbl; Valencia do, at $14.00 per case.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. The following are the current quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 43c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were dull and nominally unchanged. The following are the ruling rates: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50 @7.50
Tar, ℔ brl	6.50 @7.50

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding two or three days, and were generally firm. We continue to quote: Carbon, 26½@27c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Nothing new was noted under this head. Business continues dull and the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained. We repeat our list:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—There was very little choice poultry on the market this morning. The receipts have been very light, probably on account of the storm. There was a moderate inquiry for turkeys, chickens, &c., and prices are not materially changed from those of yesterday. Turkeys are held at 12@14c; chickens at $2.50@3.50. Sales include 1,200 lbs dry picked at 14c; 2,200 lbs do at 13c; 800 lbs at 12½c; 400 lbs at 11c; 23 doz chickens at $3.50; 45 doz at $3.00; 15 doz do at $2.50; 10 doz ducks at $4.00@4.50; 4 doz at $3.50; 4 doz geese at $12.00; 10 doz do at $10.00; 7 doz at $8.00@9.00.

POTATOES—Choice sound lots are in fair demand and firm at 70@72c on track; 75@80c delivered. The arrivals have been quite liberal, but nearly all of them were badly frosted, and in an unsalable condition. We note sales of 1 car at 72c; 1 car at 80c delivered; 350 bu at retail at 85c.

SALT—Was in very fair demand at the following range of prices: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS—Are in the average demand. Prices are steady as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.80
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were dull and unchanged. Timothy was quotable at $3.00@3.25, and clover at $5.00@5.25 for ordinary, and $5.50@5.70 for mammoth. Flax was quiet and steady at $1.60@1.70. Sales were reported of 12 bags good timothy at $3.10; 11 sacks prime mammoth clover at $5.65.

TEAS—Only a moderate demand existed for teas, and if we except choice grades, which are held with some show of firmness, the market is lacking in strength. Stocks are liberal. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90 @$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm at the prices following: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 58@65c; black, sound, 47@52c.

WOOD—Was dull and unchanged. Beech, $13.00; maple, 14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market was quiet and steady; there is some inquiry but very little disposition to trade is manifested. Dealers anticipate a more active business after the holidays. The receipts are moderate. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Trade was quiet and prices unchanged. Dealers anticipate a more active busines after the 1st of January. We again quote: Two-hoop pails, $2.50; three-hoop do, $2.75; dairy, $4.75@5.00; army buckets, flush bottoms, $4.50@5.00; extra cheese tubs, three-hoop, $13.00; No. 1 tubs, three-hoop, $11.50; No. 2 tubs, two-hoop, $10.00; No. 3 tubs, two-hoop, $9.00; nest tubs, three in nest, $3.65; nest keelers, five in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, $5.00@5.50; peck measures, $4.00@4.25; churns, No. 1, 22-inch, $11.00; churns, No. 2, 20-inch, $10.00; churns, No. 3, 18-inch, $9.00; churns, No. 4, 16-inch; $8.00; headed clothes pins, $1.25; zinc washboard, solid back, $2.50@2.75; barrel covers, $2.00; nest buckets, or Kannakins, three in nest, $2.50@3.00; butter tubs, oak, three in nest, $1.65; butter tubs, oak, two in nest, $1.25; broom handles, per 1,000, $14.00@16.00; fish kits, 30c; No. 1 hurl brooms, $2.50@2.75; No. 2 hurl do, $2.25@2.50; No. 3 hurl do, $1.95@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were active and firm. We quote:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.63	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	....	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.60	1.36	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.50	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

The receipts since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	856	20,377	721
Tuesday	902	12,362	166
Wednesday	505	7,369	267
Thursday	1,579	9,144	824
Friday	800	12,500	500
Total	4,642	61,752	2,478

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	219	4,243	1,357
Tuesday	219	4,050	800
Wednesday	356	1,973	....
Thursday	701	4,170	580
Total	1,495	14,416	2,737

CATTLE—The cattle trade exhibited increased activity, as compared with any of the preceding half-dozen days, both local and outside buyers taking hold with more freedom; but the increased demand did not result in any appreciation in values, the uncertainty of getting the stock through to the Eastern markets (owing to severe snow storms that have recently visited the intervening territory) tending to make shippers cautious in their movements. The supply was light, and had there been ample transportation facilities a higher range of prices would, no doubt, have been established, as New York and Buffalo were quoted more active and higher, while advices from most other Eastern markets were of the same general tenor. The offerings were a fair average, in point of quality. The better grades were picked up by New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo buyers, at $4.50@5.00 for medium steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, and at $5.12½@6.00 for good to choice steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,450 lbs. A few extra fetched higher prices. Gregory, Strader & Co. selling 30 head averaging 1,416 lbs at $6.30, and another firm disposing of a drove averaging 1,488 lbs at $4.87½, but most of the day's business was done at $3.00@5.25 for common cows and poor steers, to good smooth well-fatted steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,250 lbs. Stock cattle were scarcely inquired for. A few lots only were disposed of, and prices for this class of stock must, for the present, be considered nominal at $2.75@3.00 for common, and at $3.50@3.85 for good grades. Veal calves sold to a limited extent at $3.50@5.50—the outside quotation for choice light. New milch cows are salable at $20.00@45.00 per head, but there is not as yet much inquiry. The market closed quiet and steady at about former rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.39
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.29
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	Texans and natives	1,256	$4.25
69	Texan steers	1,133	4.12½
19	stock steers	1,005	3.87½
19	medium steers	1,109	4.25
13	cows	1,096	3.37½
17	good shipping steers	1,259	5.25
22	Texan heifers	650	2.50
36	Texan steers	980	2.75
16	good shipping steers	1,386	5.45
16	good shipping steers	1,341	5.45
49	good shipping steers	1,379	5.50
18	fleshy steers	1,093	4.63
30	extra steers	1,416	6.30
14	oxen	1,646	5.65
19	common cows	954	3.00
16	cows	1,020	3.50
18	good steers	1,186	4.75
78	good steers	1,405	5.37½
16	choice steers	1,360	6.00
17	cows	1,034	3.50
16	cows	1,199	3.50
22	Cherokee cows	839	2.87½
20	Cherokee steers	779	2.95
7	cows	1,148	3.40
16	cows	1,057	3.00
57	Texan steers	1,172	4.62½
45	extra steers	1,488	6.37½
18	Cherokee steers	1,070	4.30
32	good steers	1,475	5.50
20	cows	9.7	3.00
13	medium steers	1,198	4.75
40	common steers	1,159	4.15
34	good steers	1,263	5.12½

HOGS—It was a rather quiet day in this branch of the live stock market, but the prices obtained were a trifle more favorable for sellers. The continued light receipts led holders to ask an advance, but buyers refused to pay materially higher rates, and the day's business was transacted at substantially the prices current on the preceding days of the week. Had not shippers been deterred from active operations by the interruption to traffic occasioned by the snow blockade, the competition would perhaps have proved sufficient to enable sellers to gain their point, but with packers about the only operators trading was slow at $3.50@3.55 for common, at $3.60@3.65 for medium, and at $3.70@3.80 for good to choice. Most of the sales were at $3.60@3.70. The market closed firm at the above range.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
38	340	$3.75	163	237	$3.70	40	415	$3.75
45	237	3.60	50	183	3.62½	57	263	3.55
20	342	3.65	54	264	3.60	38	337	3.70
34	380	3.65	60	240	3.55	42	374	3.70
52	338	3.70	45	327	3.70	137	346	3.70
65	257	3.65	47	347	3.70	57	255	3.60
59	216	3.55	64	236	3.60	66	202	3.65
110	273	3.60	102	330	3.75	55	293	3.60
57	308	3.65	99	331	3.70	56	176	3.55
48	273	3.60	51	294	3.65	178	245	3.60
49	314	3.70	90	379	3.75	70	197	3.70
42	390	3.80	133	284	3.80	46	335	3.65
92	360	3.80	94	329	3.70	163	251	3.60
162	289	3.67½	54	258	3.60	80	384	3.75
45	300	3.65	102	285	3.67½	49	342	3.80
45	358	3.75	72	303	3.75	39	398	3.75
99	297	3.80	104	291	3.55	67	234	3.60
84	379	3.80	42	389	3.80	37	440	3.85
69	168	3.55	473	283	3.65	156	290	3.65
104	269	3.65	42	340	3.85	47	279	3.65
53	319	3.75	81	157	3.75	181	166	3.60
47	345	3.70	124	198	3.60	77	192	3.60
62	233	3.60	52	267	3.55			

SHEEP—Met with a fair inquiry at $3.00@3.50 for poor; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice. All the offerings found buyers and the market closed steady. Sales were mostly at $3.75@4.50.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, now and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

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THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

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Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

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Almost Incredulous Statements as to Fraudulent Uses of Papers Foun on a Dead Man.

Leading Citizens Curiously M Up With This New Mystery

Two Chancery bills were filed in the S Court, yesterday, designed to disturb the and ownership of property in a southern of the city, valued in the aggregate $2,000,000; namely, by the heirs of John wick, of Upper Alton, Madison County, the holders of the southwest quarter of S 14, Township 38, valued at $700,000, a west half of the southwest quarter of Se same township, valued at $1,250,000. T terial on which the bills were founded ha some months in gathering, and it is a holy reflection that, in using the has not been possible to separat facts relating to the legal aspects of the from grave personal charges affecting the and integrity of highly respected citizen TRIBUNE warns the reader that the sto told is wholly one-sided, and will doub met with a ready answer by the def which answer may, it is earnestly to be clear away much of the painful mystery now surrounds the death-bed of John Bo and endangers the title of a hundred o persons who have held the valuable la question without a doubt as to their absol curity.

THE TWO BILLS

are identical in the first part, which rel the general facts, and is substantially lows:

To the Honorable the Judges of the S Court of Cook County, in Chancery humbly complaining, showunto your Hono plaintiffs: Mary M. Bostwick, Sophia A. Bo John H. Bostwick, Susetta B. Yerkes, Ti Yerkes, Charles D. Bostwick, Dora M. Sp Thomas B. Spalding, Mary A. Dunn, and H. Dunn, that heretofore, to-wit., Oct. 1839, the United States conveyed by pat Peter Pruyne the southwest quarter of fourteen (14), in township thirty-eigh north, in range fourteen (14), east of the principal meridian, and situated County of Cook and State of Illinois. T terwards the title to said land, through virtue of divers conveyances, became ve one Mark Skinner, and afterwards, to the first day of May, A. D. 1850, he, sai Skinner, and Elizabeth, his wife, by d uted under their hands and seals, and knowledged and delivered, for the consi of nineteen thousand dollars, therein a edged to have been received, granted, ba and sold the said land to John Bostwick, per Alton, Madison County, Illinois, and by said deed the said Mark Skinner wa the title so conveyed against all persons ing under the said grantor.

JOHN BOSTWICK

came to reside in the State of Illinois year 1832, and from thence to his resided in the town of Alton, in the County of M The said John Bostwick was for many y wit, from the year 1834 till his death, operator in lands in many counties of this and widely known and influential. In or the year 1835, the said John Bostwick ere said town of Upper Alton one of the fine dences in the State of Illinois, and embel improved, and adorned the same grounds appurtenant thereto, which cons over six acres of land in said village, wit manner of improvement and adornment so make the same complete as a mansion-house for his family residence he, the said John Bostwick, did, with his thenceforth till his death, reside in said sion-house. Said John Bostwick also es ed at his said residence a private semi the education of his children and those his neighbors, and employed and ma teachers for that purpose. And by of his public spirit and enterpri interest and efforts to promote educat large business and connections, his hosp at his said residence, and the beauty an nificence of his said residence, he, the sa Bostwick, and his family and residence Alton, as aforesaid, were for many yea known throughout this and other Sta the spring of the year 1855, he, said Jo wick, visited the City of Chicago from time, and purchased divers lands and in lands in the County of Cook, in sai Illinois. While in said County of C said John Bostwick, boarded at diver and in August, 1855, went to the house

BENJAMIN F. DOWNING,

a man professing honesty and piet Methodist class-leader, and said John boarded at the time of his death at the said Downing. Said John Bostwick w time of his coming to Chicago a powerful frame, sound health, a posing presence, but afterwards he fe the hatch of a steamboat, and from t health declined. In the month of Aug 1855, his wife, the plaintiff, Mary M. who was then at home in Upper Alton, for by said Downing, on account of the our said husband, and arrived at the said Downing, in Chicago, on or abou day of August, A. D. 1855, and then found her husband, the said John greatly paralyzed, and thereafter till he continued to grow worse with said He, said John Bostwick, so long as h consciousness, appeared to have som matters upon his mind which he wishe municate to his said wife, and tried times to state them, but owing to th the disease and the difficulty of spe unable so to do. He said at such ti thing about papers, and seemed to where they were, and appeared sad pointed that he could not. Said John died at the house of said Downing Sep 1855.

ONE PAUL CORNELL

had been interested with said John B business, and, as plaintiffs believe, fro of said John Bostwick, in his hands, the funds necessary to purchase a coffi by his widow and corpse to his home Alton, and his said widow went with h mains from the house of said Downin said home of him, said John Bostwick Alton, in said county of Madison, and remains were buried. Said home was of his death, and for more than fift prior thereto had been, the only man of him, said John Bostwick, and the of him and his family, and was ing message and appurtenances, at ton, in the County of Madison and St nois, hereinabove described.

Said John Bostwick

DIED INTESTATE,

leaving him surviving, his widow, Ma wick, one of the plaintiffs in this su born May 30, A. D. 1820, and the follow children: (Here follow the names). said infants resided at the time of the r's death at his principal and only man being the above described in the sai Upper Alton, in the County of Madi State of Illinois. On or about the August, A. D. 1855, John Higham, th said Mary M. Bostwick, came also t of said Downing to assist in the John Bostwick, and there remained death of said Bostwick, when he de the widow and the remains of him the Bostwick to the mansion house and Bostwick above mentioned, in Upp the County of Madison, and State

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873

[CHI]CAGO TRIBUNE

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[Its] staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspond[ents] ...

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ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

[TH]E CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent elec[tion], the platform and nominees of the Liberal Republi[can] Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of [May]. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has [not d]iminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying [out] its principles. We hold these principles to be [essen]tial to good government, to the prosperity of the [coun]try, and even to the permanence of republican insti[tutions]. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our [hear]ty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men [who] represent them, whatever party designation they [may] wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Ad[minis]tration of General Grant, and shall support it in all [that] which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as [cordi]ally as though it were an Administration of our own [choi]ce. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to [be]

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

[Nati]onal, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Pro[gress] rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its [read]ers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, [acco]mpanied by independent views and fair criticism.

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Among the writers on home themes the contributions of ... will hold their place and increase the wide repu[tati]on already enjoyed by this best of all writers on

"FARM AND GARDEN,"

[whose] years welcome in a multitude of Western homes. We [wi]ll furnish also a large variety of articles on socia[l] ...

LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, COMMERCE,

[GEN]ERAL CULTURE, AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY [will be] made more prominent features of THE WEEKLY than [here]tofore. Tales and sketches, original and selected, [will] be furnished in each number. [Att]ention is drawn to the fact that by the terms pre[sen]ted below, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will bring to the [coun]try fireside and the farmer's home

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Almost Incredulous Statements as to the Fraudulent Uses of Papers Found on a Dead Man.

Leading Citizens Curiously Mixed Up With This New Mystery

Two Chancery bills were filed in the Superior Court, yesterday, designed to disturb the title to and ownership of property in a southern suburb of the city, valued in the aggregate at over $2,000,000; namely, by the heirs of John Bostwick, of Upper Alton, Madison County, against the holders of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 38, valued at $700,000, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 3, same township, valued at $1,250,000. The material on which the bills were founded have been some months in gathering, and it is a melancholy reflection that, in using them, it has not been possible to separate the facts relating to the legal aspects of the claim from grave personal charges affecting the honor and integrity of highly respected citizens. THE TRIBUNE warns the reader that the story here told is wholly one-sided, and will doubtless be met with a ready answer by the defendants, which answer may, it is earnestly to be hoped, clear away much of the painful mystery which now surrounds the death-bed of John Bostwick and endangers the title of a hundred or more persons who have held the valuable lands in question without a doubt as to their absolute security.

THE TWO BILLS

are identical in the first part, which relates to the general facts, and is substantially as follows:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, in Chancery sitting, humbly complaining, show unto your Honors these plaintiffs: Mary M. Bostwick, Sophia A. Bostwick, John H. Bostwick, Susetta B. Yerkes, Titus P. Yerkes, Charles D. Bostwick, Dora M. Spalding, Thomas B. Spalding, Mary A. Dunn, and Valeria H. Dunn, that heretofore, to-wit., Oct. 1, A. D. 1839, the United States conveyed by patent to Peter Pruyne the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14), in township thirty-eight (38) north, in range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, and situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. That afterwards the title to said land, through and by virtue of divers conveyances, became vested in one Mark Skinner, and afterwards, to-wit, on the first day of May, A. D. 1855, he, said Mark Skinner, and Elizabeth, his wife, by deed, executed under their hands and seals, and duly acknowledged and delivered, for the consideration of nineteen thousand dollars, therein acknowledged to have been received, granted, bargained, and sold the said land to John Bostwick, of Upper Alton, Madison County, Illinois, and in and by said deed the said Mark Skinner warranted the title so conveyed against all persons claiming under the said grantor.

JOHN BOSTWICK

came to reside in the State of Illinois in the year 1832, and from thence to his death resided in the town of Upper Alton, in the County of Madison. The said John Bostwick was for many years, to-wit, from the year 1834 till his death, a large operator in lands in many counties of this State, and widely known and influential. In or prior to the year 1835, the said John Bostwick erected in said town of Upper Alton one of the finest residences in the State of Illinois, and embellished, improved, and adorned the same and the grounds appurtenant thereto, which consisted of over six acres of land in said village, with every manner of improvement and adornment adapted to make the same complete as a messuage and mansion-house for his family residence. And he, the said John Bostwick, did, with his family, thenceforth till his death, reside in said mansion-house. Said John Bostwick also established at his said residence a private seminary for the education of his children and those of his neighbors, and employed and maintained teachers for that purpose. And by reason of his public spirit and enterprise, his interest and efforts to promote education, his large business and connections, his hospitalities at his said residence, and the beauty and magnificence of his said residence, he, the said John Bostwick, and his family and residence at Upper Alton, as aforesaid, were for many years widely known throughout this and other States. In the spring of the year 1855, he, said John Bostwick, visited the City of Chicago from time to time, and purchased divers lands and interests in lands in the County of Cook, in said State of Illinois. While in said County of Cook, he, said John Bostwick, boarded at divers places, and in August, 1855, went to the house of one

BENJAMIN F. DOWNING,

a man professing honesty and piety, and a Methodist class-leader, and said John Bostwick boarded at the time of his death at the house of said Downing. Said John Bostwick was at the time of his coming to Chicago a man of powerful frame, sound health, and imposing presence, but afterwards he fell through the hatch of a steamboat, and from thence his health declined. In the month of August, A.D. 1855, his wife, the plaintiff, Mary M. Bostwick, who was then at home in Upper Alton, was sent for by said Downing, on account of the illness of her said husband, and arrived at the house of said Downing, in Chicago, on or about the 20th day of August, A. D. 1855, and then and there found her husband, the said John Bostwick, greatly paralyzed, and thereafter till his death he continued to grow worse with said paralysis. He, said John Bostwick, so long as he retained consciousness, appeared to have some business matters upon his mind which he wished to communicate to his said wife, and tried at divers times to state them, but owing to the effect of the disease and the difficulty of speaking was unable so to do. He said at such times something about papers, and seemed to try to tell where they were, and appeared sad and disappointed that he could not. Said John Bostwick died at the house of said Downing Sept. 12, A.D. 1855.

ONE PAUL CORNELL

had been interested with said John Bostwick in business, and, as plaintiffs believe, from moneys of said John Bostwick, in his hands, furnished the funds necessary to purchase a coffin and carry his widow and corpse to his home at Upper Alton, and his said widow went with his said remains from the house of said Downing to the said home of him, said John Bostwick, at Upper Alton, in said county of Madison, and there said remains were buried. Said home was at the time of his death, and for more than fifteen years prior thereto had been, the only mansion-house of him, said John Bostwick, and the only residence of him and his family, and was the dwelling messuage and appurtenances at Upper Alton, in the County of Madison and State of Illinois, hereinabove described.

Said John Bostwick

DIED INTESTATE,

leaving him surviving, his widow, Mary M. Bostwick, one of the plaintiffs in this suit, who was born May 30, A. D. 1820, and the following named children: (Here follow the names). And all of said infants resided at the time of their said father's death at his principal and only mansion house, being the above described in the said village of Upper Alton, in the County of Madison, in the State of Illinois. On or about the 23d day of August, A. D. 1855, John Higham, the father of said Mary M. Bostwick, came also to the house of said Downing to assist in the care of said John Bostwick, and there remained until the death of said Bostwick, when he departed with the widow and the remains of him the said John Bostwick to the mansion house and home of said Bostwick above mentioned, in Upper Alton, in the County of Madison, and State of Illinois, and after the interment of said Bostwick, he the said Higham (the father-in-law of said Bostwick and grandfather of said minor children) returned to the city of Chicago to

TAKE CHARGE OF THE EFFECTS

and settle and arrange the affairs of the said John Bostwick, and then and there accounted with the said Downing, and the said Downing then and there rendered the following account, viz.:

John Bostwick, to B. F. Downing.	*Dr.*
Aug. 20. To board to date	$ 5.00
Sept. 13. To board to date for self and wife from Aug. 20	31.50
Sept. 14. To board to date for J. Higham, from Aug. 23	13.50
	$50.00
To extra for assistance during illness of Mr. Bostwick	25.00
	$75.00
Sept. 11. Cr. by cash and sundries	25.40
	$49.60

And on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1855, he, said John Higham, paid to said Downing the said bill, and on or about the said day, said Cornell rendered to said Higham his account against said Bostwick, and said Higham adjusted and paid the same as claimed, and departed from said County of Cook.

A DARK DEATH-SCENE.

The said Cornell and said Downing, and their confederates, concealed from them the said plaintiffs, and from said Laura A. Seeber and her husband, the said deed of said land, so that they had no knowledge or intimation thereof until late in the year 1872. At the time of the death of him, said John Bostwick, he said John Bostwick was in possession of 80 acres of land in the County of Cook, being the west half of the southwest quarter of section three (3), in said township thirty-eight (38) north, in range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, near the southern limits of the City of Chicago, and had fenced and improved the same, but, as these plaintiffs are informed and verily believe, because of said illness, he, said John Bostwick, had not paid in full for the same, but was indebted thereon to divers persons, who claimed the amount of such indebtedness to be as follows, to-wit: For lumber, $620; for grading streets and plowing, $716.50; for whitewashing fences, etc., $300; for sawing cedar posts, $25, and for payment upon land, $2,600. And the said Cornell and Downing, and their confederates, who were acquainted with his interest in said last-mentioned land, and the value thereof, persuaded the said Higham that said land was of little value, and pretended to sell the said interest in the same to one Ralston B. Palmer for the sum of $5,000, notwithstanding the same was worth $50,000, and suppressed the contract of sale to said John Bostwick, and applied said money to the payment for said land and said debts of said John Bostwick, adjusting and paying the same as they pleased (notwithstanding they had not been adjudged or allowed against the estate of said deceased), together with his doctor's bill and coffin, and charged as commissions of said Downing, as a land agent, the sum of $400, he, said Downing, paying said Paul Cornell therefrom for his services (so called), and after the said payments had been made, and said $400 confiscated by said confederates, as aforesaid, there was still left from such sale, in the hands of said Paul Cornell, a balance in notes or money of $240.50 on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1855. And on the same day said Cornell let said Higham have $150 which it was stipulated said Cornell was to take out of said notes, which sum these plaintiffs believe and so charge the truth to be said Cornell gave to said Higham to get him to leave the County of Cook, and get out of the way, so that a plan might be perfected and carried out whereby the title to both said tracts of land might be obtained by said parties and their confederates, and the widows and heirs of said John Bostwick despoiled thereof.

THE NEXT STEP.

And thereafter, to-wit, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1855, to-wit 66 days after the death of said John Bostwick, and about 90 days after he said Downing had announced to the wife of him, said Bostwick, at his, said Bostwick's residence in Alton, that he was sick, and 33 days after he, said Downing, had received full payment of his whole bill and demand against him, said John Bostwick, he, the said Downing, with the said Cornell and others, to-wit, Ralston B. Palmer, Lewis W. Stone, Benjamin F. Smith, David Hess, and others, presented to the County Judge of Cook County, a petition that administration of the estate of the said John Bostwick, deceased, might be granted to him, said Downing, wherein and whereby he, said Downing, represented to said County Judge that said Bostwick was a resident of said County of Cook; that he left property in said county, and that said property and effects consisted of lands in said County of Cook, and that said Downing was a creditor of said estate to the amount of fifty dollars for board. Said petition was prepared and presented by said Cornell, or under the direction of said Cornell, who was then a practising attorney, and was sworn to by said Downing, and these plaintiffs charge the truth to be that said Downing and Cornell, and their confederates, well knew that the sworn statement that he, said Downing, was then a creditor of said estate is false; and that the statement that said Bostwick was of Cook County was also false; and that both of said statements were made to deceive the said County Judge in the points necessary to his jurisdiction. And these plaintiffs show that said petition was in fact false in its statement that said Downing was a creditor of said Bostwick, and in its statement that said Bostwick was of the County of Cook. And upon the same day, the said petition being filed in the County Court of Cook County, the said Court upon false and fraudulent petition, relying thereon and deceived thereby, ordered that administration of the estate of said Bostwick be granted to said Benjamin F. Downing, and thereupon at the same time the said Downing having produced a bond with said Paul Cornell and Lewis W. Stone as his securities,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

were then and there ordered to be issued to him, and were issued to him, said Downing. No evidence was offered to show that Bostwick resided or had a mansion house in the County of Cook, and said Court did not find or adjudge that he said John Bostwick had a mansion house or known place of residence in said County of Cook, and these plaintiffs show that the only residence of said Bostwick was in said County of Madison and was well known to the said confederates. And thereafter the said Downing filed an inventory of the real estate belonging to the estate of the said John Bostwick deceased, including therein the said southwest quarter of Section 14 and representing the same to be subject to an article of agreement for the sale of one equal undivided half thereof to said Paul Cornell, and also the said interest in said Section three (3), which he said Downing as a land agent in conjunction with said Cornell, had pretended to sell, setting the same forth as follows: "An agreement in writing for the option and refusal to purchase within four months from the 5th day of June, A. D. 1855, of one David Hess, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section three (3), in Township thirty-eight (38), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, provided the said Bostwick should, at the expiration of the said four months' pay the sum of twenty-six ($2,600) hundred dollars, which said ($2,600) twenty-six hundred was not paid: Five hundred dollars was paid on the execution of said agreement." In said pretended proceeding in administration there were filed in said County Court, against the estate of said John Bostwick, three claims only, viz.: said Benjamin F. Downing filed a substantial copy of the bill above set forth which was paid by said Higham, and which varies from said bill only in an item of credit. Said Paul Cornell filed his claim for $180.75, and one Samuel S. Greeley filed a claim for $40, and said claims were allowed and ordered paid as follows:

S. S. Greeley	$ 40.00
Paul Cornell	103.55
Benjamin F. Downing	36.50

And said Downing, as administrator, also presented an inventory of said estate of said John Bostwick, and also an appraisement of the same amounting to the sum of $73.75, which inventory and appraisement were afterward, on the motion of said Downing, cancelled by said Court so far as they related to the goods and chattels of the said deceased. And said Cornell and Downing and their confederates wholly concealed from said Court the $400 which they had received and appropriated to the use of them said Downing and Cornell, on said pretended sale to said Palmer, and said notes and money amounting to $240.50, then in the hands of said Cornell, and well known to said Downing, and all the other proceeds of sale by them to said Palmer, and the other moneys of said Bostwick then in their hands; and all which was well known to said Palmer, Stone, and Smith, and their confederates.

THE SALE.

On the 3d day of March, A. D. 1856, the said Downing presented his petition to the said County Court for authority to sell the said lands, falsely representing himself, said Downing, to be the legal administrator of the estate of said John Bostwick, and falsely representing that said Bostwick, deceased, was then late of Cook County, and that such authority to sell said real estate was asked for the purpose of paying debts due by said deceased, and causing it to appear to the said Court that there were minor heirs of said deceased whose names were unknown to the said Court, having no legal guardian residing in this State. On the 4th day of March, A. D. 1856, it was upon said petition by said County Court ordered and direct that said administrator be authorized and required to sell all the right, title and interest, which was of said John Bostwick, in and to the southwest quarter of Section fourteen (14), in Town thirty-eight (38), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section three (3), in town thirty-eight (38), north of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, situate, lying, and being in Cook County and State of Illinois. On the 22d day of April, A. D. 1856, said Downing, as administrator of said John Bostwick deceased, in pursuance of the plan and conspiracy of said confederates, under color of said order of said County Court, proceeded to offer and expose for sale, at public vendue, all the right, title and interest which was of said Bostwick and of his heirs in the said lands, upon the following terms viz.: one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, at the time of sale, one-third to be paid in six months thereafter, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in twelve months thereafter, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. And at such sale Paul Cornell

BID THE SUM OF FIFTY DOLLARS,

for, and pretended to purchase for that sum, to be paid according to the terms of said sale above stated, all the right, title, and interest of said John Bostwick, and of his heirs at law, in and to the said southwest quarter of said Section fourteen (14). And at said sale the said Ralston B. Palmer, bid the sum of $50 for, and pretended to purchase for that sum, to be paid according to the terms of said sale above stated, all the right, title, and interest of the said John Bostwick, and of his heirs at law, in and to the west half of the southwest quarter of said Section three (3). And the said Downing, as such administrator, pretended thus to sell and strike off to the said Cornell and Palmer, severally, for said several sums of $50 each, all the right, title, and interest of the said John Bostwick, and of his heirs, in and to the said several tracts of land, which said sales were fraudulent and void, and were made for collusion, and for the purpose of parceling out the said lands to said parties for nominal sums. On the 7th day of May, A. D. 1856, the report of said sales were filed in said County Court, signed by said Downing, as administrator, and dated April 23, A. D. 1856, the said Cornell acting as attorney thereon, and upon motion it was by said Court ordered that said sale be confirmed, and that said administrator make proper conveyance of the premises described to the several purchasers thereof. Before the confirmation of said sale, and before said report of said sale was made, and before said sale was made, said Downing, as such pretended administrator, made, a deed of said south-west quarter of said Section fourteen, to said Cornell for the consideration of fifty (50) dollars, pretending that the same was made under and by virtue of said order of sale made as aforesaid by said County Court, and also made and delivered a deed of said west half of said southwest quarter of said Section three (3) to said Ralston B. Palmer for the consideration of $50, pretending that the same was made under, and by virtue of, said order of sale made as aforesaid by said County Court. After the conclusion of said fraudulent and corrupt proceedings, to obtain the title of the said John Bostwick to said lands, said

CORNELL TOOK POSSESSION

of said southwest quarter of Section fourteen (14), under said void and fraudulent deed, and retained possession thereof till on or after the 27th day of February, A. D. 1866, and said Ralston B. Palmer and his confederates took possession of the said west half of the southwest quarter of said Section three under their said void and fraudulent purchases. Neither the said widow nor the said heirs of the said John Bostwick, nor the several husbands above named of said married heirs, nor any of them, the said persons, had any notice or information whatsoever of said proceedings for administration on the estate of said John Bostwick; the proceedings for the sale of said land, and the sale thereof, under color of such administration, or of any of said matters, until long after the same were concluded, to-wit: until the summer of the year 1872, and that these plaintiffs have diligently pursued their rights and have sought out the evidences and prepared their case and bill with as much speed as possible in the premises; that neither these plaintiffs, nor any of them, nor said Seeber or his said wife have ever had or seen the said deed from Mark Skinner to the said John Bostwick, or any of the deeds, papers, proceedings, or decrees mentioned and referred to in the preceding portions of this bill, and these plaintiffs are informed and believe that all and every the said deeds, papers, decrees, and proceedings have been burned in the great fire of October 8 and 9, A. D. 1871, except such as are in the hands of the said confederates, and said plaintiffs have set the same forth with as much particularity and accuracy as it is possible for them to obtain under the circumstances. And said plaintiffs further show unto the Court that they are informed and believe that the actual price paid and agreed

TO BE PAID TO SAID MARK SKINNER

for said southwest quarter of Section fourteen was the sum of $16,000. That at the date of said deed thereof by said Mark Skinner to said John Bostwick, to-wit: May 1, A. D. 1855, said Bostwick paid said Skinner the sum of $2,000 and gave to said Skinner his bond and mortgage to secure the payment of the balance thereof, being the sum of $14,000, in five years from that date, with interest thereon amounting to the sum of $1,000 each year, as follows: $1,000 in one year, $1,000 in two years, $1,000 in three years, $1,000 in four years, and $15,000 in five years from said May 1, A. D. 1855. And the said Paul Cornell, well knowing that said southwest quarter of said Section fourteen was worth much more than the sum so paid and agreed to be paid by said John Bostwick therefor, and being very intimate with and much trusted by said John Bostwick, so contrived and worked upon him, said Bostwick, that after his said illness had commenced and his mind had become imbecile by said paralysis, he, said Cornell, on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1855, obtained from him, said John Bostwick, an agreement for the sale of one equal undivided half of said southwest quarter of said Section 14 on the same terms and payments as above, but he, the said Cornell, did not pay the first nor any other payment thereon, nor any part thereof; and thereafter so contrived that though the said wife and family of said John Bostwick were at his home and mansion-house, and within 13 hours' ride of Chicago, his said wife was not notified of his illness until after he had lost all power to communicate to her any of his business affairs, and said confederates got and concealed from said wife all of said John Bostwick's deeds and papers, and after the death of said Bostwick, got rid of his father-in-law, and planned and conducted the said proceedings for said false and fraudulent administration, and concealed the same from the said widow and heirs. And said Paul Cornell, being attorney and bondsman for said administrator, further contrived that in the inventory of the estate of said John Bostwick, and in the said petition for the sale of said real estate, the title of said Bostwick in said southwest quarter of said Section 14, should be described as subject to said article of agreement between said Bostwick, in his lifetime, and Paul Cornell, dated the 10th day of August, A. D. 1855, for the sale of one equal undivided half of said land to said Paul Cornell, upon the same terms and payments as above recited.

And thereafter the said Paul Cornell and his confederates obtained the pretended sale and deed to him by said administrator, as above set forth, which administration sale and deed were and are as against the widow, heirs, and creditors of the said John Bostwick, wholly and absolutely corrupt, fraudulent, and void.

SECTION THREE.

And the said confederates, further carrying out said machination, contrivances, and conspiracies, so contrived that the description of the interest and title of said John Bostwick in and to said west half of the southwest quarter of said Section three, should appear to have become forfeited and of no value, notwithstanding that they, the said Downing, Cornell, Palmer, and Hess and their confederates well knew that the full payment had, up to that time, been made upon the purchase of said land at the time and in the manner provided in said contract of sale, and had been received and accepted by Hess, and thereby obtained said pretended administrator's sale and deed to said Palmer, as above set forth. And these plaintiffs further show unto the Court, upon their information and belief, that, on or about the 17th day of July, A. D. 1852, the defendant, David Hess, for the consideration of $1,200, became the owner, in fee simple absolute, of said west half of the southwest quarter of Section three (3), in Township thirty-eight (38) north, in range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, and situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and containing eighty acres, more or less, under, and by virtue of, a deed from the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to him, said Hess, bearing date on that day, and afterwards, to wit, Aug. 27, 1852, recorded in said Cook County, in Book 1 of Canal Deeds at page 253. And afterward, being the owner of said land in fee simple absolute, he, said David Hess, on or about the 5th day of June, A. D. 1855, sold and agreed to convey the same to said John Bostwick for the price or sum of $24,000, to be paid according to the terms of a contract of sale then and there agreed upon between said David Hess and John Bostwick, of which a note or memorandum was then and there signed by said David Hess, and delivered to said John Bostwick, and in pursuance of which contract of sale the said Hess delivered to said John Bostwick, the possession of said land, and said John Bostwick entered into possession thereof under the said contract, and in part performance thereof, fenced and improved the same at great expense, to wit, at an expense of nearly $3,000; which improvements were made by the said John Bostwick, and the cost and expense thereof incurred by him thereon within three months and seven days after the time of his said purchase of said land. And these plaintiffs are informed and believe, and therefore state that the down payment upon said contract of sale, was $3,000, to wit: $500 which was paid at the date of said contract, and $2,500, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent a month, which was, by the terms of said contract, to be paid in four months from the date thereof, and which was so paid to said Hess, and the balance of $21,000 was to be paid in instalments running through several years thereafter, with interest from the date of said sale, to wit, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1855, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. And the said David Hess executed and delivered to said Bostwick a bond for a deed of said west half of the southwest quarter of said Section 3, in accordance with the terms of said contract. And thereafter the said John Bostwick was offered $24,000 for one-half of the said land so bought of said Hess, but refused the same because he believed the said land to be worth, and the same was worth $80,000, and over.

TO SUMMARIZE.

Here the allegations cease to be identical, and the bills separate. The story loses its connectedness and becomes uninteresting. Without wearying the reader with a long statement of dry facts which have lost their freshness from this point, we may summarize what follows, by stating that it shows in detail the length, and breadth, and depth of all the proceding allegations, and calls on the Court to give relief in all the matters related. It is not necessary to repeat the particular legal processes prayed for; it is sufficient to know that the heirs of John Bostwick have gone into chancery for the ownership of the entire lands named, and taken the whole of the owners with them. The following are

THE DEFENDANTS.

David Hess and wife, Lewis W. Stone and wife, B. F. Smith and wife, Ralston B. Palmer, Peter Shimp, Albert W. Clarke and wife, Horatio G. Loomis, Frederick H. Winston and wife, Henry M. Shepard and wife, Joel D. Harvey, Henry W. Blodgett, George A. Emery and wife, Washington Smith and wife, John Esaias Warren and wife, Josiah Stiles and wife, Percy G. Stiles and wife, Bacon Wheeler (Trustee), Freeman S. Rounds and wife, Henry Dowding, Henry T. Fowler, Daniel T. Nelson, Edwin L. Jillette, George Adams and wife, Charles Beam and wife, Herman Brown and wife, Geasbart Botesgeser and wife, Lorenz Bachmann, John Chrimes and wife, J. G. Campbell, Paul Cornell, Frank Dodd and wife, Winchester Hall, John Mattocks, Edward G. Mason, John B. Sherman, Albert Crane and wife, L. G. M'Donald, Walter McDonald and Charles Ferguson (executors William McDonald, deceased), John B. Hoxie, Jesse Adams and wife, Mrs. S. S. Brinckerhoff, Sylvester Dane Foss and wife, John Walker, Hiram Canfield and wife, Taylor A. Snow, James Eddy, Benjamin F. Head and wife, Abel H. White and wife, —— Dodge and wife, Benjamin F. Downing, Samuel Dietal, Michael Druw, H. C. Dexter, Patrick Egan, Michael Enderle, Harriet Hoxie, Patrick Hart, C. H. Horine, William Karge and wife, F. Monson, William S. Miller, George P. Rumenger, George Rice, George A. Springer, Charles Busby and S. W. Harvey, Trustees of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Elizabeth Schrafield, George A. Springer and wife, Edward Sidbotham and wife, Fred. H. Franks, Mary A. M. White, Bainbridge Howard, Frederick B. Heath, Lewis C. Heath and wife, Ira H. Heath, Samuel Gourley, Christian Sottrup, William Baker, Ellen M. Smith, George B. Clarke (Trustee), Eugene W. Blocki, Thomas Moran, Reinhard Hagemann and wife, Samuel Straus (Trustee), Elias Greenebaum (Trustee), John O'Brien, Monroe N. Lord (Trustee), Thomas H. Burnham, John M. Waite, Wattles J. Sisson, Phoebe Hepburn, Christian Weed, Margaret M. Richman, Frederick Howard, Charles Bridge.

The South Park Commissioners are also defendants.

After a Convict Bride.

The Yonkers *Statesman* gives a sketch of a singular case of matrimonial hallucination. It says that among the heterogeneous visitors at Sing Sing Prison last Saturday was a low-sized, ragged-looking, and semi-decrepid individual, who gave his name as Anton Steinhauser, and Auburn, N. Y., as his present place of abode. A patient hearing was given Steinhauser by Inspector Kirkpatrick and Warden Nelson, to whom he made the extraordinary statement that he had heard that there was a woman in the female prison who was possessed of great wealth, and whose stay there was only prolonged because she could not get a husband to lead her from the prison to the altar, and afterwards share with her an almost fabulous fortune. Anton had come to marry her. He said he was 40 years old, had had to work hard during his life, and now for the sake of getting the money was willing to take a convict bride.

On being asked how much money he was expecting to secure with his convict wife, he replied that he heard, before coming here, the husband was to receive "pound for pound," and further explained himself by saying the woman weighed one hundred and fifty pounds, and he was to have a similar weight of gold coin. In response to questions as to his habits, it was ascertained that he had lived an existence of celibacy, and whiskey was one of his favorite beverages. The poor fellow was evidently a first-class lunatic. In order to get rid of him, the Warden and Inspector humored him, took his address and references, and told him to go back to Auburn, and at the proper time he would be notified to come and take away his bride. He pleaded for an immediate interview with the prospective Mrs. Steinhauser, which request, however, was firmly but politely denied, owing to the lateness of the hour. He at length reluctantly took his departure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOUNTAIN COLONY, COLORADO SPRINGS Colorado.—For $94.55 I will furnish you first-class passage to Colorado Springs, and furnish you with certificate of membership, which will pay for a resident lot, 50x190, in the midst of 1,000 people, and churches, schools, and stores, with the opportunity of securing from the colony a business lot, or out-lying lot, of 10, 20 or 40 acres with perpetual use of water to irrigate with. Call or address me at 166 Dearborn-st., or I can be found at Kuhns' European Hotel, adjacent new Tribune Building. J. E. AMBROSE, agent.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEbrows, etc.—Martina's world renowned Pomade, well known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in a month, without injuring the skin, a sure remedy for baldness, sent free, $1.50. LOUIS MARTINA & CO., (offices 34 and 35) 127 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

NEW FLOUR AND FEED STORE, 281 SOUTH Halsted-st. The best of flour, grain, feed, and hay constantly on hand at the lowest prices. A. BASTIAN.

WANTED — TO BUY, OR TO RENT WITH privilege of purchase, a water-power flouring mill, having a capacity of 100 to 200 barrels; must be in good running order, and at a point having good shipping facilities, and where wheat is easily obtained. Address X 34, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUGGY horse 7 years old; will take lumber, some bricks, or any other building material. Address T. J. DARCY, 81 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—SLEIGHS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE, Portland and swell body, at Grand Central stable, 37 and 39 Fourteenth-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale a lot of Portland cutters cheap. A few cutters and horses not engaged yet for New Year calls. First-class room for a few more boarding horses.

TROTTER WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A TROTter that has beaten, and made record better than, 2:40 this last season in public. Direct to W E, St. James Hotel, Pana, Ill.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD WORK horses, weighing between 1,250 and 1,500 lbs. for which we will pay a good cash price. D. J. GALLERY & CO.

$150 WILL BUY A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE and buggy. T. S. BAKER, 544 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$2,000 WILL SECURE ONE-half interest in a good business. A young man of good habits wanted. Apply to-day at Burke's Hotel, Room 47.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MEAT AND VEGEtable market doing a good business. Inquire of F. RICELLE, cor Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $[illegible] IN A GENTEEL cash business, paying several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $2,000 to $4,000, in a good retail drug store, well established. Address C 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, to buy a first-class restaurant on South Side. Can clear $10,000 per annum. Address K 56, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAIN—A SPLENDID 7-octave, carved leg, Steinway Piano, for only $375. This is a rare chance to buy low for cash. 251 Park-av., West Side.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—$4,000 WORTH OF MARBLE MANTLES, will pay part cash and part real estate. Address L 92, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH-st., 80x165 feet, $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., south of Thirty-sixth-st., house and lot, 37x178 feet; house has 14 rooms, stone basement, etc.; price, $14,000.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., east front, 25x170 feet, $225 per foot.
Butterfield-st., house and lot No. 549, price $4,250.
Ohio-st., near Rush, 32x100 feet, price $125 per foot.
Vincennes-av., northeast corner Forty-third-st., 5 acres, cheap.
Wabash-av., house and lot No. 798, price $16,500.
Forty-eighth-st. (Kenwood), 300x300 feet, price $30 per foot.
West Madison-st., northeast corner Carpenter, 50x100 feet, with improvements, $35,000.
Wabash-av., southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st., 25x175 feet, $150 per foot.
State-st., southwest corner Thirty-sixth-st., 45x126 feet, $140 per foot.
South Park boulevard, northeast corner Thirty-seventh-st., 99x264 feet.
Prairie-av., 28¾ feet north of Twenty-ninth-st., corner alley.
Also, a large amount of the choicest residence property on all the main streets and avenues south of the city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—200X125 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Adams-st., corner Lincoln; also, 62x190, south front, on Adams-st., near Paulina; gas and water, sewer, and Nicholson pavement. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE octagon-front house, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25x180 feet, south front, No. 437 Washington-st., between Ada and Shelton, near Union Park; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.: Two brick dwellings on Park-av., near Robey; 30 feet of ground, water, gas, and modern improvements; very cheap.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.: Six marble-front houses on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., cheap.
Dwelling-house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., at a bargain.
20 feet on Monroe-st., near Wells, at $100 per foot less than value.
A number of pieces of acre property, near city limits, very cheap.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON MARBLE houses on Michigan, Prairie, and Wabash-avs.; splendid location; easy terms, long time. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs., between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-sixth-sts, 80 houses and lots; $5,000 to $18,000. Choice business lots on Wabash-av., State and Canal-sts.; cheap. WM. D. PALMER & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY on Michigan-av., Wabash-av., and on Clark, Lake, Madison, Monroe, and State-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS $400, RESIDENCE lots $250; first payment $100 and $50, balance on long time; in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st. A first-class omnibus line is now running from Diversey-st., on Milwaukee-av., to State-st., carrying passengers to and from the business part of the city in time to make a full day's work. Call at the office and go see this property. Bus horses wanted. WISNER BROTHERS, 123 West Madison-st. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPERty on Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Plumb, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-av.
2 lots on Commercial-st., near North-av., $500 each.
2 lots on Wood-st., near North-av., $500 each.
2 lots on Rose-st., near Chicago-av., $600 each.
7 lots on Buddan-st., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts, $1,250 each.
10 lots on Garibaldi-st., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts., $1,000 each.
3 lots on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne, $900 each.
4 lots on Harrison, near Oakley-st., $80 per foot.
WISNER & TALLMAN, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—450 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union Park, fine brick house and lot; at a bargain if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—99 YEARS WITHOUT reappraisal, Michigan-av. adjoining Tremont House, 26x110 feet to alley.
Wabash-av. North of Eldridge-court, 40x170 feet.
State-st. near corner of Randolph-st., 28x44 feet.
These are the only leases of the kind in the market, or that can be obtained; will be sold, if taken at once, for a moderate bonus. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, 25x187 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. Price $10,000. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80X175 FEET ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, 25x187 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. Price $10,000. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NORTHEAST CORner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; lot 103x82; parties wishing to improve. No money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—S. E. corner Oakwood Boulevard, at a rare bargain, for three days; 152x150 to an 18 ft alley. Being at the corner of two boulevards, it is a superb location for a first-class residence, and one of the very best pieces of property in market for investment. It lies just outside the south city limits, and has every practical and speculative advantage combined.
Also a number of beautiful lots on Egan avenue and South Park Boulevard, between South Park boulevard and Vincennes avenue, at remarkably low prices, and on extraordinary terms to those who buy at once.
The attention of those who intend building in the spring is especially called to this property. Also the attention of fellow brokers, who may thereby earn a handsome commission. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VERY FINE PLACE in Hyde Park; price $17,000; will sell on long time; no cash down; or will exchange for good acre property and pay small difference if required. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES OF HIGHLY CULtivated lands with house and orchard, beautifully located at Danby, 22 miles out on the Galena Railroad. Suitable for acre, lot, subdivision, or gardening purposes. For terms apply to J. S. HAIR & CO., Room 23, Bryan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS THAT CAN OFFER BARgains in improved or unimproved property to call at our office. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM WORTH FROM $5,000 to $8,000, in exchange for unimproved Chicago real estate, free of encumbrance. Address giving location and character of improvements, X 34, care of Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $7,000; will pay $4,000 cash, balance on time. B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BODY OF LAND IN NORTHERN Illinois or Southern Iowa. Will give city mortgages and property in exchange. Address A 72.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—ONE FURNISHED ROOM for gent and wife with board, and other vacancies; also day boarders taken.

275 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., UPSTAIRS—5 OR 6 gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; charges very moderate.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished front and back rooms, with board, bath, etc. Family associates, and reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK.—One very large room, furnished or unfurnished; contains every modern convenience, and one well-furnished single room, with board; location and table No. 1.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—2 WARM, COMFORTAble rooms, with hot and cold water, to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives, in private family. References required.

723 FULTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, either single or en suite. Hot and cold water in rooms, all modern improvements.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

299 WARREN-AV.—A COMFORTABLY FURnished room, with board, for two young men; $6, fire included.

541 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, large and small; gas and water in rooms.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED room for two. Also room for one gentleman, with board.

554 WABASH-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, single or en suite, with board. Also pleasant rooms for gentlemen. House newly furnished.

827 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—A well-furnished double room to rent; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace; family boarding if desired.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—PLEASant rooms with good hotel board at $5 per week; stoves in all rooms; families accommodated.

CLINTON-COURT, 499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNside) st., near Twenty-ninth, a nice, cheerful place to board, where pleasant rooms, with excellent board, for single and married people may be found at very low rates; every comfort of home with freedom of hotel combined. Single rooms, $6.

North Side:

388 CHICAGO-AV., OPPOSITE WATER WORKS—New marble front house. Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with first-class board and elegant rooms; all modern improvements.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY HAS ACCOMMODATION FOR 2 OR 3 single boarders or a small family, in a good situation in Hyde Park village. Terms moderate. Address P 46, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR YOUNG married couple, on West Side; family preferred; pleasant home wanted, not style. Address with terms, M 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS FOR PARTY OF three, in good locality east of Wabash and north of Twenty-sixth-st. Am willing to pay reasonable price for good accommodations. Best of references given. Address L 14, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF R. J. ALEXANDER, a young man about 25 years of age. When last heard from was in Kansas City, Mo., 4 years ago last May. Any information concerning him that can be given will be kindly received. Please address No. 259 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill. M. B. WEIMER.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF A MAN NAMED KELTER, formerly of London. Address GABRIEL, 177 West Adams.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOME UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, on second floor of the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Apply to MRS. JOHNSON, at Room 17.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE PARLORS, AND UPPER front room, at 659 Wabash-av.; opposite Thompson's Dining Rooms. Apply at 659 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ADAPTed for two or four gentlemen; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT, FURNISHED COTTAGE ON Prairie-av.; also a nice two-story house at Oak Park; will rent very cheap. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 46 Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AT 70 WAYMAN-ST., OR 96 North Jefferson-st.; rent $14; or at 256 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, 43 NORTH GREEN-ST. Apply in the basement.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, NEAR POST OFFICE, four rooms and pantry, in nice repair, suitable for housekeeping. JOHN M. WAITE, 48 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st, by Mrs. J. W. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and closet with fire at 609 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 268 PORTLAND-AV.; RENT LOW to a good tenant. Apply at No. 5 Morrison Block.

TO RENT—A NEW TENEMENT HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, with gas and water. Apply at 235 North Franklin-st., or 48 South Market-st. D. J. GALLERY.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES AND ROOMS IN MONroe Block, northeast corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. Apply to PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF JANUARY, A PACKINGhouse on West Side, with kettles and tank and capacity of 200 hogs a day; building would be suitable for wagon or cooper shop. Address for four days E 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A LARGE FRONT OFfice at 114 East Madison-st., corner Clark; terms very reasonable. Inquire at Room 3, 99 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM ON A GROUND FLOOR; office in the best part of the rebuilt Chicago; none but responsible, first-class parties. Address L 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD LARGE 1ST OR 2D floor on East Madison, Clark, State, or LaSalle-sts., near Madison, for the wholesale clothing trade; long lease. State price by letter to CHARLES, 185 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE on West Side; good price for nice place. Address G 94, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—RUNAWAY YESTERDAY, ABOUT 3 o'clock, from the corner of Wood and Walsh-sts, near the Union Lime Kilns, one bay mare, six years old, with a spot on her forehead—white; her weight is 950 pounds; she answers her name as "Kate;" and one gray mare, six years' old, dark grey ring-bones on both of her fore legs; went off about 3 o'clock the last seen of them was on the corner of Harbine and Western-av., west of the Union Lime Kilns. Any party returning them to JAMES WARD will be rewarded, on the corner of Wood and Walsh-sts.

LOST—A WOLFSKIN ROBE, LAST EVENING, lined with red flannel, on Newberry-av. or Twelfth-st. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to owner. FRANK BAKER, 281 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—ON A MADISON OR STATE-ST. CAR morning of Dec. 26, a roll of music. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Field, Leiter & Co.'s, corner of State and Twentieth-sts, in care of H. O. WILLIS.

LOST—CHRISTMAS DAY, A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining $7, on Twenty-second-st. or in going to Butterfield-st., near Twentieth. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to this office.

LOST—DEC. 18, ON BLUE ISLAND-AV. OR CLAYton-st., a guitar and case. The finder will please return it to J. STELLER, No. 261 Clayton-st., near Wood-st. A reward will be given.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK HORSE. A GOOD reward will be paid to anyone that brings him back to 26 Hunt-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A LARGE BLACK NEWfoundland dog, with a sore nose, at the corner of West Madison and Morgan-sts. A good reward will be paid to the party who gives notice where the dog can be found at 861 West Monroe-st., or 124 West Randolph-st., room No. 2.

LOST—ON ABERDEEN-ST., OR IN A STATE AND Madison-st. car, a three-cornered blacklace veil. A liberal reward will be paid for it; return to ASA W. CLARKE, room B, 120 LaSalle-st.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, ON THE 24TH inst., on South May-st., which the owner can have by describing it and paying for the advertisement. At 230 South May-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—DEC. 19—FROM CORNER of Trumbull-st. and Wentworth-av., a dark brown horse, with saddle and bridle; had sore behind saddle. The finder will be rewarded by returning to DENNIS MURPHY, Union Stock Yards.

STRAYED—FROM 179 WEST EIGHTEENTH-ST., A small bay mare (pony); white star in forehead, one hind white foot. A reward will be paid for her return.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON TUESDAY BETWEEN 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., from front of 13 Park-av., one bay horse with white star in forehead, and light wagon (half springs) containing 1 buffalo robe, and 2 blankets. Any one returning the above to Gas office, 151 West Washington-st., will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked.

TAKEN UP—ON DEC. 24, A BAY STALLION COLT 2 years old, coming 3. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, corner of Vincennes-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. JUL. RICH.

TAKEN UP—A BLACK COLT; OWNER CAN HAVE by proving property and paying charges. C. M. WHITE, corner [illegible].

TAKEN UP—DEC. 24, A BAY MARE, WHITE strips on face, with saddle and bridle. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges. JAMES KERWIN, Washington Heights, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE ON WAbash-av., corner of Twenty-ninth-st., for sale cheap. Capacity for 22 boarders. BARBER & RIEDLE, Real Estate Agents, northeast corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

BAR ROOM, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, cheap, for cash, at 87 Canalport-av.

BEING DESIROUS OF GIVING OUR WHOLE TIME to the grain trade, we will sell our stock on hand with lease of store on South Water-st., and turn over commission goods on hand with good will of our trade at a bargain to a responsible party. Address 5 days M 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT INVOICE—CASH BUSINESS PAYing above $40 per week. Investigation solicited. KIMBALL & CO., General Brokers, 171 Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE, DOING a good business; wants to sell immediately, as business calls him away. 353 State-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE, 192 East Madison-st. Must be sold this week, on account of sickness in family. Good trade established.

GOOD CHANCE—GROCERIES AND PROVISION store for sale. 263 West Chicago-av., corner of Rucker-st.

HARDWARE BUSINESS, AT QUINCY, ILL., FOR sale. The continued increasing demand for our Patent Automatic Steam Governor requiring our individual time and attention to the prosecution of its manufacture, we hereby offer for sale our entire stock of hardware, together with lease, fixtures, and good will. This business was founded at its present location in 1844, by Messrs. L. & C. H. Bull, now prominent bankers in this city, and has since been successfully carried on by themselves and successors, in both wholesale and retail branches. Parties desiring a safe and permanent business in a growing and prosperous locality, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves upon easy terms, and from such we invite a thorough investigation. Address GARDNER & ROBERTSON, Quincy, Ill.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABlished hardware and stove business in Iowa, with a large run of trade. Clean stock. Good reasons for selling. For information address J. W. HOBSON & SON, 90 and 92 South Water-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF DRUG STORE CAN be bought for half their value, by applying to BELLMANN & CO., 230 Wabash-av.

$600 WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO TAKE one-half interest in established reliable business. Call southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

SEWING MACHINES.

BLEES NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION, SHUTTLE machines; these celebrated and unequaled sewing machines are now permanently established in their elegant new store, 256 State-st. J. H. LEROW & CO.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. General office, 150 State-st. Branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 105 Twenty-second-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given when required.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 213 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—SOLD ON MONTHly payments, and a splendid chromo given to each purchaser, at 949 State-st. Come and see us.

THE UNIVERSAL SEWING MACHINE SEWS everything. Price only $5. Will not get out of order. Come and see it. A child can use it. Agents wanted. 49 Eldridge-court.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 339 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN, YOUNG or old, in city or country, can make more money in 1 day on our goods than can be made in a week by hard labor. Only a few shillings required to start. Business permanent; samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 PER DAY, AND UPwards. Ladies preferred. Only $5 capital required. [illegible] A. EVERETT, 49 Eldridge-court.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY in the United States, to sell the best tuck marker for sewing-machines in use. Our inducements to good men cannot be equaled. Address GENERAL AGENT, Room 7, 207 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $20 PER DAY SURE—Active male and lady agents wanted for the country for the fastest-selling article ever sold. Address U. S. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 207 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, band, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, BY THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Written applications only noticed.

Trades.

WANTED—MACHINE HANDS (STATE EXPERIence and wages) and finishers, on doors, blinds, sash, and glazing. To be let on contract for the year's business. Material will be furnished with machine work done, and applicants must state prices for finishing doors (unwedged), blinds, sash, per m lights and painting and glazing per m light. References required. Address H. K. G. & CO., care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

WANTED—PRESS FEEDERS FOR CYLINDER and Gordon presses. D. A. CASHMAN, 28 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, WHO UNDERstands horse shoeing and repairing. Call at 255 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONER ON starch work. 115 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A MAN AS HELPER IN A CARRIAGE shop: a first-class driver in horse-shoeing, at 769 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVER. [illegible]DIN & HAMILTON, jewelers, 20 State-st., corner Washington.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN COACHman. References required. Apply at 48 and 50 Wabash-av., between 9 and 10 a. m., Monday.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO teach German, music, and the English branches thoroughly; must be a good penman and mathematician, and who would be willing to give instructions in the evening only, for his board and lodging; would be required to give instructions three hours each evening; none but a thorough and competent German and English scholar need apply. Address CHARLES, 185 West Lake-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, IN A DRY GOODS commission house; one who writes a good hand and can come well recommended. Address R O G, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN FOR OFFICE BUSINESS IN large towns; profits incredible on small capital. Apply in basement 233 Wabash-av.

WANTED—400 CHOPPERS, 100 HEWERS, TO make cross-ties. Good contracts to let. Keyser & Bagnell, contractors. Apply to SHAW & WILSON, 12 West Madison-st.

WANTED—50 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN, free fare; 300 laborers for Texas Pacific and Cairo & Fulton Railroads; 500 for P. J. Kennedy & Co., levee work, must leave this evening; agent goes with the men from 22 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART AND INTELLIgent men of any age or nationality for a permanent business, either in city or country. Men with a few shillings can make more per day than can be made in a week at hard labor. Call Saturday at Room 11, No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO ACT AS salesmen for the Victor sewing machine in the city, and two men to travel in the country with wagons. For terms apply to BARROWS BROS. & CO., 73 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NEWSPAPER-MAN WHO writes well and can condense. Apply or address MR FIFTY, Kuhn's European Hotel, Dearborn near Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A HORSE. Apply to W ATTERBURY & CHRIMES, 111 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—50 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Michigan; 10 farm hands to go South; 1 man that understands gardening and the care of horses. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOY TO TAKE CARE of horse and cow and do general chores about house. Apply, between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m., at 28 S. Jefferson-st.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEments in the city to men out of employment. 124 West Washington-st. SMITH & WHITHORN MFG. CO.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—10 GOOD RELIABLE MEN THAT WANT employment; call on PHILLIPS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 55. Honorable business and large pay.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, in an established jobbing business. Address, for particulars, N 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL SEWING MACHINE CANVASSers to call on ALBERT STONE, 150 State-st., who will offer better terms than any one else in the city. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 10 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY GIRL AT 23 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at 1167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework fifteen miles in the country. Apply to Mr. SABIN, 164 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, AT 167 Michigan-av., a competent girl for general housework.

WANTED—AT 166 SOUTH PARK-AV., A COMPEtent cook, must be a good washer and ironer; also a good nurse, accustomed to the care of children.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; family of four; no children. 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework, at 248 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND work, and take care of children. Apply at No. [illegible] Thirteenth-st., to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL, ONE THAT understands her business, and can wait on table; can call at 751 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL WHO IS A good cook; good wages. Apply at 293 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; come early, ready to work, 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a family of three. 126 South [illegible].

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL BOARDing-house at 830 Cottage Grove-av., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LAUNDRY work. Apply at No. 137 North Morgan-st.; good wages for a good girl well recommended.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SHIRT IRONERS IMmediately, at Anderson's Steam Laundry, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO GO TO ST. LOUIS to solicit for a new and popular book; expenses paid until delivery. J. A. OWENS, Star Hotel, 97 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS assistant bookkeeper, or clerk; no objections to any business; can give best of city reference. Address M 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED druggist (a graduate in pharmacy), as prescription clerk; good references furnished. Address L 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; BEST of references given. Address B 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS druggist. Address A 68, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK IN private family, or take care of children, by a respectable girl. Call at No. 80 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer and ironer, or general housework in a private family; best of reference. Apply at or address No. 58 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, in a private family or boarding-house, good references. Call at 85 East Erie-st., for two days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF respectability, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family where servants are kept; have had experience; can furnish reference. Address E. BROWN, Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady of respectability, well-educated and middle aged, desires a position as housekeeper to a gentleman's family (widower's preferred); has a practical knowledge of domestic duties; is an adept with her needle. Address K A, Box 1786, Evanston, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS; also will buy Great Western and Republic Insurance Companies' certificates. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND houses on leased ground; purchase money mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR; GOOD SECURity. Answer at once, giving full name. Address K 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—ADJUSTED CLAIMS IN NEARLY ALL bankrupt insurance companies; highest price paid. J. H. UNDERWOOD, Room 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CITY or county. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 39 Tribune Building.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT 10 per cent. LOUIS L. PALMER, 99 Washington-st, Room 17.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE LADY'S CLUSTER diamond pin, worth $500; two gents' cluster pins, worth $475 each; several gold watches; shall close them out for half price. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—CHICKENS—TO CLOSE OUT MY FINE stock of Brahmas and Hamburgs, I will deliver, anywhere in city, trios at half price, or $4 per trio; warranted pure blood. A. CRAWFORD, 659 Archer-av., Chicago.

A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISSION FOR THE City of Chicago for sale. Apply between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, Room 12, 114 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS NEW GROCERY, doing good business; part real estate and part money. LEVI SHORES, 127 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 FARM OF ABOUT 80 acres, good buildings; 20 miles from Chicago, 2 miles from depot; will be exchanged for Chicago property or merchandise. Address N 11, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods of any kind will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., 781 West Lake-st. Auction sales every Thursday and Saturday. Dealers in new and second-hand furniture. J. H. PIKE & CO., General Auctioneers.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. S. R. TATUM, MAGNETIC AND BOTANIC physician. 77 North Green-st.

THE WEATHER.

Further Details of the Great Snow-Storm Throughout the Country.

The Streets in the Eastern Cities Blockaded and Business Suspended.

Serious Delay to Railroad Trains and Ocean Steamboats.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The weather continues clear and cold, and none of the immense fall of snow has melted. The sidewalks have been cleared, and embankments of snow from five to seven feet high and equally broad conceal the curbstones. The loose snow in the middle of the streets is knee deep to horses, and is so exhausting to them, that comparatively few vehicles have been abroad to-day. The street railways run with difficulty, though teams are doubled and snow-plows in constant use. Mr. Bergh posted himself on Broadway to-day, and sent many overtaxed horses back to the stables. If a sudden thaw should set in, the streets would be badly flooded, for the gutters are completely blockaded.

The usual sleighing carnival commenced to-day, Central Park particularly being thronged by fancy cutters. The snow is yet too deep, however, to afford the best sport.

The mails are delayed in all directions, and but one or two railroads are running on anything resembling the regular schedule.

The Sound steamers are laid up on account of the ice, but the ferries cross regularly.

Two drunken men fell in the snow while going home in Brooklyn, last night. One of them was frozen to death, and the limbs of the other will probably be amputated. A boy of 15 had his feet frozen, while waiting for a car, and will probably lose both.

The weather at one time to-day threatened more snow, but it is clear to-night.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The snow began falling in heavy flakes again this morning, at about 8 o'clock, with a slight wind from the northwest. The streets to-day are banked with snow.

No such storm has been witnessed in this section for upward of 20 years. Last night the streets were deserted from an early hour in the evening. Business was for the most part suspended, and no persons ventured out except from absolute necessity. Thousands slept down town, at hotels, or in their offices, owing to their inability to reach their homes in the upper parts of the city. The classes dependent upon their day's earnings for the following night's shelter suffered immensely. Thousands of them wandered about the streets, not knowing where to go.

Some of the principal lines of street-cars are running to-day with double teams, and are heavily overloaded. Pedestrians on Broadway make their way through the snow in single-file. A few stages continue running on the great thoroughfare, but it is only at rare intervals that carts or other vehicles are to be seen.

The Street-Cleaning Bureau, yesterday, ordered a force of laborers at work to-day, in cleaning the cross-walks and approaches to the ferries, and in a general shoveling of the snow. Special attention is to be given to the clearing of Broadway, on which it is estimated that the snow lays a foot deep on a level. The entire cost of cleaning this street, for a distance of 70 blocks, will exceed $20,000. Along the water frontage, the snow is piled up in huge masses.

The thermometer to-day stands about on an average with that of yesterday, namely, 10 degrees above zero.

In many places in the city the ground is covered to the depth of as much as three feet. The storm told heavily upon business, especially by the delay of mails. No mails left the city yesterday, except those which were sent at an early hour. The North River is filled with floating ice.

The Postmaster this morning reports that no mail has arrived here since yesterday noon.

In Brooklyn and the suburbs nearly all travel and business are suspended.

During the height of the storm yesterday afternoon, a large meteor was seen at Hunter's Point, L. I.

All railway travel on Long Island has ceased.

The steamships Halesia and City of Limerick, for Europe, and the Columbia, for Havana, besides several coasting steamships, which were to have yesterday, are detained by the storm. There were no arrivals from the sea yesterday.

The snow which commenced falling this morning ceased after a slight fall.

LATER.—The weather is clearing.

A few local trains from this immediate vicinity, in New Jersey, arrived since 10 o'clock, but only by the aid of several extra locomotives.

There is considerable suffering among the poor people, by reason of the absence of the usual supplies of milk and bread, none being received of the former by trains, and locomotion by baker teams on the streets is almost impossible.

A large force of laborers is clearing Broadway of snow.

The only train which has arrived to-day is that from Washington. None from Boston, or from points north and west, have reached here. No trains have been sent out to-day on the New Haven and Hudson River Roads.

The mails, almost without exception, are still behind time. The Boston Express, due at 5:30 p. m. yesterday, arrived at 11 to-day. The Central Railroad Chicago trains, due yesterday, also reached here this forenoon. A train on the Erie due yesterday morning arrived to-day. The Washington road has all trains on time.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—The Signal Service gives the following thermometer reports at 6:53 o'clock this morning:

San Francisco	52 ab	Cincinnati	8 ab
Corinne, Utah	37 ab	Grand Haven, Mich	20 ab
Cheyenne	34 ab	Detroit	5 ab
Omaha	8 be	Pittsburgh	9 ab
Breckenridge, Minn	33 be	Buffalo	1 ab
Duluth	11 be	Toronto	4 be
St. Paul	17 be	Oswego	5 ab
Marquette	13 ab	Burlington, Vt	2 be
Milwaukee	15 ab	Portland, Me	11 ab
Chicago	4 ab	Boston	11 ab
Davenport	6 be	New York	9 ab
Keokuk	11 be	Philadelphia	15 ab
St. Louis	2 ab	Washington	12 ab
Memphis	10 ab	Charleston, S. C	31 ab
New Orleans	33 ab	Key West	67 ab

Snowing this morning at New York and Philadelphia, generally cloudy in Eastern, Middle, and Southern States; clear and fair in West.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The snow has blockaded all the highways and temporarily suspended the receipts and delivery of merchandise.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The Chicago Express, which left New York at 8 o'clock this morning, is now five hours behind, and nothing can be heard from it.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The storm ceased before midnight.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 27.—The harbor is frozen over, and vessels are slowly drifting out to sea in the ice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The Montreal Express, which left New York at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, arrived here at 5:30 this morning with four locomotives, and at 7:45 proceeded northward. Locomotives went south to Sterling to help trains between here and New York out. The New York special train, which reached here yesterday evening with Western passengers for New York, will leave for the south at 10 o'clock to-day. There are over 700 passengers snow-bound between here and Peekskill, but it is thought all will get through to New York some time to-day.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 27.—The severe snow storm continues here, with no signs of abating.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—Eight inches of snow here. Trains are more or less delayed.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 27.—The Columbus packet is making regular trips. No other arrivals. Departed—Burkeville, Nashville; Fannie Lewis, Memphis. Weather clear and very cold.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27.—River matters are entirely suspended. The weather continues cloudy and cold.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 27.—Twelve inches of snow fell yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—Clear and cold, but moderating slightly. The mercury ranged from 6 to 20. Every precaution is being taken to protect the steamboats and canal-boats from danger, in the event of gorges above suddenly breaking loose. It is reported the gorge at Westport has broken up.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Thermometer 16 above; weather clear.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The New York steamboat Jesse Hart night arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. The Potomac River is frozen over. The weather has moderated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—The weather moderated a little to-day, but neither the ground nor ice thawed any. The ice is four inches thick on the river, and a light two-horse wagon passed over on it to-day. The ferryboat cut a road through the ice in order to run. The ice dealers are engaged in getting out and putting up ice all day. The sky is cloudy, with indications of snow. The city is entirely out of coal. No trains on the Memphis Road in three days on account of the difficulty of crossing the river at Memphis.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 27.—The storm continues; rain here and snow in the mountains. The Union Pacific train was five hours late.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Western mails are still one day behind. It is probable that trains from all directions will be running as usual to-morrow. The Eastern roads are clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Probabilities—For New England and Middle States, northwesterly to southwesterly winds and generally clear weather, with somewhat higher temperature. For the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, northerly to westerly winds and clear weather, except from Western Florida to Arkansas and westward, where there are indications of threatening weather and northerly to easterly winds. From the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, winds backing to westerly and southerly with increasing coldness. For the Northwest, southerly winds with probably cloudy weather and snow.

SPRINGFIELD.

State Teachers' Association—Closing Exercises.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 27.—The State Teachers' Association came to a close this afternoon, after a profitable session of three days. It is to be regretted that the programme of to-day, like that of the two preceding days, was not carried out, in consequence of the absence of gentlemen who had been allotted parts in the day's exercises, but with all the drawbacks much good will be accomplished by this meeting.

The first business of the morning was the report of the Committee previously appointed to further the interests of the County Superintendency, which consisted of the submitting of two resolutions, as follows:

1. That a County Superintendent should be required to hold a State certificate, to be granted after proof of good moral character and a competency to teach all of the branches required by law to be taught in the public schools.

2. That a Committee of three be appointed, who should prepare and present to educators and members of the next General Assembly, reasons based on facts, statistics, and experience, why a qualified and efficient County Superintendency should be maintained in every county in the State.

In accordance with the latter resolution, the Hon. Willard Woodard, J. Blodgett, and E. A. Gastman were appointed by the Chair.

W. W. Patton, LL. D., of Chicago, then read a paper on "The Relation of Public Schools to the Religious Elements of Education as its Subject." Commencing with a comparison between the attitudes of the different Governments of the Old World and our own towards the question of religion, he went on to state that although he believed in religious as well as intellectual culture, yet he considered the former as the duty of the parent while the State should claim the latter. The State should inculcate morals, but should not attempt to teach doctrines and theories. In his opinion, there was but little difficulty in drawing the line between the two in a primary school, but in advanced stages of education this was all but impossible, and, as a consequence, High Schools and State Universities were no legitimate objects for the care of the people at large, since many, by their existence, are obliged to pay for the promulgation of doctrines which they disbelieve. These should be otherwise supported, both for this reason and also because they still do not fulfil the mission performed by the academies and colleges of old.

Richard Edwards, LL. D., of Normal, followed this speaker with an essay entitled, "Shall the Public Schools Teach More than the Alphabet?" which, although under a different head, covered nearly the same ground as that travelled over by the preceding speaker. Mr. Edwards saw no reason for changing the present state of things. It was a good thing for instructors to be obliged to refrain from teaching sectarian ideas, as they were forced to do on account of the diversity of belief among the pupils. Our system, as it stood, was one great cause of our prosperity, and the desire for a change arises from the wish of particular people to gain entire supremacy. To his mind, the whole system could be defended on the ground of public policy, as he was very certain that the results could not be obtained in any other way. Ignorance would increase to an alarming extent if the High Schools were abolished and the work left to be done by private corporations, as the majority of parents would not pay a tuition bill. As to the question of free schools were not all they should be, but they must be supported and improved.

The first hour of the afternoon session, owing to the absence of the lecturers who were to have occupied the time, was devoted to business, the most important parts of which was the passing of resolutions expressing commendation of the action of the General Assembly in introducing the new branches into the public school; anxiety for the fate of the great number of idle youths throughout the State, and a desire that the present Reform School system might be so changed as to reach these children before they actually become criminals. Resolutions of thanks to the School Board of the city and other parties of Springfield for kind attention received, and a motion electing the officers for the coming year, in accordance with which J. L. Pickard, of Chicago, was appointed President. The Vice Presidents are: For the First District, J. A. Brownell; Second, George Howland; Third, J. Mahony; Fourth, J. H. Hodgett; Fifth, J. Pearson; Sixth, J. A. Mercer; Seventh, Will Jenkins; Eighth, Rev. F. W. Beecher, Ninth, F. Christianer; Tenth, Thomas M. Clenahan; Eleventh, Joseph Dobbins; Twelfth, E. A. Farmer; Thirteenth, George W. Mason; Fourteenth, W. F. Smith; Fifteenth, James Harvey; Sixteenth, Thomas W. Hyne; Seventeenth, A. A. Sapper; Eighteenth, David A. Hoge; Nineteenth, F. M. Youngblood. As Secretary, John W. Cook, of Normal; Treasurer, E. A. Gastman, of Decatur; Executive Committee, John Hull, of Bloomington; E. L. Wells, of Oregon; Rev. Robert Allen, of Lebanon.

Mr. O. S. Westcott, of Chicago, gave a disquisition upon entomology, which occupied something like an hour, and was a source of much interest and some information to all, at the conclusion of which the Association adjourned *sine die*.

The mine owners attempted to-day to raise the coal blockade by holding a conference with the miners, but the latter refused to attend. The *State Journal* having stated that the Lincoln coal mines were paying the advance, the following letter may prove useful to those interested in the matter:

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 27.—We are not paying one cent more than we did, to-wit: four cents per bushel. We said to our miners, when they struck after they heard your miners were on a strike, that we would pay them exactly what you paid yours, after the strike was over and not before. The *Journal* has about it.

(Signed) LINCOLN COAL MINING COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Welcome Rains—Sentence Commuted—Sailed for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The recent heavy rains extended throughout the State, reaching the dryest portions, and giving the farmers hopes of heavy crops next year. The weather is still stormy.

The streams are all swollen, and travel is difficult and dangerous.

Governor Booth has commuted the sentence of William Donovan to imprisonment for his natural life.

The United States war steamer California has sailed for Honolulu. She will be present for any possible emergency arising on the question of succession to the throne, in which the protection of American citizens may be required.

Frederick R. Lane, tried for the murder of Harvey Swift, was found guilty of manslaughter.

DETROIT.

The Circuit Judges—State Teachers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—The Circuit Judges of this State meet at Lansing on Jan. 7, to revise their rules of practice.

The State Teachers' Association closes its session to-day, among the leading speakers of the day being Professor C. A. Kent, of the University law faculty, and President [illegible] of the Agricultural College. President Angell, of the State University, was elected President of the Society, and this evening the exercises closed with a banquet, with toasts, responses, etc.

Alabama Finances.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27.—F. R. Mitchell, Acting Financial Agent of the State, left this city a few days ago to negotiate the bonds issued by the Court-Room Legislature. It is thought he will not stop in New York, but go to Europe.

DISCRIMINATION OF FREIGHTS.

Some of Its Salient Features Illustrated.

Leaves from the Ledgers of Chicago Mercantile Houses.

Our leading merchants are giving some attention to the question of discrimination of freights, or in plainer words, the system of exorbitant local tariffs to make up for the reductions on through lines. Some of them have taken the pains to put together a few carefully compiled figures, showing how it works in the transmission of merchandise from four leading points chosen and given in these tables. We reduce the comparison to two, as equally well illustrating the subject in our columns. It will be observed that the following presentment is made to apply to what is known as fourth-class freights, including heavy hardware, iron, nails, etc. The other tables received are too voluminous for our use, but show that the same grievance exists in all other classes of freight. The tables are interesting, and will suggest their own commentary:

VIA ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to Chicago	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to New Orleans	FROM NEW YORK. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to Chicago	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to New Orleans	FROM PITTSBURGH. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent
Afton, Ill	$6.84	$6.79	$0.05	1	$6.44	$6.40	$0.04	1
Bloomington, Ill	90	75	15	20	55	45	10	22
Canton, Ill	1.05	97	8	8	60	45	15	33
Clinton, Iowa					60	45	15	33
Dixon, Ill					60	45	15	33
Dubuque, Iowa					65	45	20	44
Danforth, Ill					55	45	10	22
Ft. Madison, Iowa	1.15	95	20	21	65	45	20	44
Freeport, Ill					65	50	15	30
Galena, Ill					55	45	10	22
Keokuk, Iowa	95	90	5	5	65	45	20	44
Mattoon, Ill					60	45	15	33
Springfield, Ill	90	74	16	20	60	40	20	50
Tolono, Ill					60	40	20	50

VIA CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

To	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to Chicago	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to New Orleans	FROM NEW YORK. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to Chicago	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to New Orleans	FROM PITTSBURGH. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent
Atchison, Kas	$6.95	$6.90	$0.05	1	$6.65	$6.60	$0.05	1
Burlington, Ia					60	45	15	33
Bushnell, Ill					70	45	25	55
Camp Point, Ill					70	45	25	55
Canton, Ill	1.05	97	8	8	65	45	20	44
Cedar Rapids, Ia					70	45	25	55
Council Bluffs, Ia	1.15	95	20	21	70	45	25	55
DesMoines, Ia	1.05	1.05	00	00	65	55	10	18
Eddyville, Iowa					60	45	15	33
Fort Madison, Ia	1.15	95	20	21	70	45	25	55
Kansas City, Kas					70	45	25	55
Keokuk, Ia	95	90	5	5	65	45	20	44
Leavenworth, Kas					70	45	25	55
Macon City, Mo					65	45	20	44
Monmouth, Ill					55	45	10	22
Oskaloosa, Ia					60	45	15	33
Ottumwa, Ia					60	45	15	33
Quincy, Ill	95	85	10	11	55	40	15	37
St. Joseph, Mo					70	45	25	55

VIA CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to Chicago	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to New Orleans	FROM NEW YORK. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to Chicago	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to New Orleans	FROM PITTSBURGH. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent
Council Bluffs, Ia	$6.95	$6.90	$0.05	1	$6.70	$6.65	$0.05	1
Des Moines, Ia	1.05	1.05	00	00	65	55	10	18
Leavenworth, Kas					70	45	25	55
Moline, Ill	90	85	5	6	55	40	15	37
Muscatine, Ia					55	40	15	37
Pekin, Ill	85	75	10	13	55	35	18	51
Peoria, Ill	85	75	10	13	55	35	18	51
Rock Island, Ill	90	85	05	50	50	40	10	25

VIA CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

To	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to Chicago	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to New Orleans	FROM NEW YORK. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to Chicago	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to New Orleans	FROM PITTSBURGH. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent
Cedar Rapids, Ia					$6.75	$6.50	$0.25	3.85
Clinton, Iowa					60	45	15	33
Council Bluffs, Ia					70	45	25	55
Dixon, Ill					60	45	15	33
Dubuque, Ia					60	45	15	33
Fulton City, Ill					60	45	15	33
Freeport, Ill					65	50	15	30
Iowa, Ia					60	45	15	33
Monmouth, Ill					55	40	15	37

VIA CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

To	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to Chicago	FROM NEW YORK. Rate to New Orleans	FROM NEW YORK. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to Chicago	FROM PITTSBURGH. Rate to New Orleans	FROM PITTSBURGH. Discrimination against Chicago	Per cent
Alton, Ill	$6.84	$6.79	$0.05	1	$6.44	$6.40	$0.04	1
Atchison, Kas					70	45	25	55
Bloomington, Ill	90	75	15	20	55	45	10	22
Jacksonville, Ill	90	75	15	20	60	45	15	33
Kansas City, Mo					70	45	25	55
Louisiana, Mo					60	40	20	50
Macon City, Mo					65	45	20	44
Mt. Ida	85	75	10	13	55	35	18	51
St. Joseph, Mo					70	45	25	55
Springfield, Ill	90	74	16	20	60	40	20	50

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Sunday-School of the Church of the Epiphany, will hold their Christmas Tree festival in the church, at 7 o'clock this evening.

The little unpleasantness at the Chicago Avenue Station has resulted in the transfer of Sergeant Douglas from that precinct to the Twelfth street Station. Sergeant Briscoe takes Douglas' place at Chicago Avenue.

All the teachers and Sunday-School workers are invited to meet to-day, at noon, in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets, for preparing the review lesson on "Daniel in Babylon."

H. L. Costner, of Milwaukee, was taken before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning, on the charge of having neglected to take out a license as a liquor-dealer. He was held in bail of $500 to appear for trial before Judge Blodgett.

The heavy snow-storms at the East, and the severe winds prevailing everywhere, again delayed the arrival of trains in the city yesterday from two to six hours. Morning trains became noon trains, and noon trains night trains, and railroad time-tables were utterly disregarded by Boreas and the other members of the Storm King's household.

The Chicago Christian Union acknowledges donations of books for the West Side Reading Room from Hon. John A. Logan, Judge Henry Booth, W. E. Doggett, L. L. Mills, Rev. Laird Collier, Elias Colbert, Mrs. Pierce, Rev. C. A. Staples, West Side Library, Mrs. M. C. Brand, Gottwals & McDonough, N. M. Holbrook, John Van Der Pool, besides three engravings of Washington, Sumner, and Greeley, all handsomely framed, by Gottwals & McDonough.

Robert Hervey, Esq., one of Chicago's most famous and successful lawyers, has responded to the appeal made by the Library Committee of the Public Library, by presenting a splendid edition, consisting of twenty-one volumes of the English poets, extending from Chaucer to Cowper, and edited by old Dr. Johson. It will now be in order for other generous and public-spirited citizens to "see" Mr. Hervey, and "go one better."

Dr. J. Ward Ellis had a narrow escape on Christmas Day at the Twelfth street railway crossing, just east of the bridge. As he was well muffled up, and was driving quite fast, he did not hear the car-bell, and there was no flagman at the crossing. Just as he reached the track a train came rushing along at rapid speed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Dr. Ellis succeeded in stopping his horse in time to prevent a frightful accident. The flagman, who had not even his flag in hand, stood by and looked on with utter unconcern, mere vouchsafing an insolent reply when reproached for his careless neglect.

Rather than sleep in her beautiful dark-brown ringlets, and having some view to escape from the thraldom of curl papers, Dollie Russell aged 16, determined to have her hair cut. She made over into an adjustable shop for that purpose, and Olsewsky undertook the job, but wilfully, spitefully, and maliciously, as Dollie asserts, she clipped her tresses close to the scalp, thus giving her the appearance of an emaciated prize fighter. She sued Mrs. Olsewsky before Justice Haines, and obtained judgment for damages to the amount of $25, besides costs.

Comptroller Burley has been making himself disagreeable to the interested parties by investigating the purchases made for the Fire Department. He finds that certain retail dealers have been enjoying a good thing at the expense of the City Treasury. Instance, the matter of whips, which have been bought at the rate of $36 per dozen, though the same article can be procured of wholesale dealers for $22 per dozen. Although very sorry to break up the pleasant and no doubt mutually profitable relations existing between the purchasing powers of the Fire Department and the party who has had the pleasure of selling the whips, Mr. Burley has come to the conclusion that he must speak about it.

Mrs. A. Putnam, residing at 665 West Madison street, calls attention to a case of destitution that has come to her notice. A man went to her house, seeking work a week ago yesterday, and as his aspect was that of excessive misery, she inquired as to his circumstances. He stated that he lived in a shanty on the prairie, between Ashland avenue and Paulina street, near North avenue; that his wife had been confined a week before, and, with her baby and two other children, was in bed since the previous morning without food or fuel in the house. They had applied to the Relief and Aid Society for assistance, but could get none, there being a man in the family, though the man could not get work. Mrs. Putnam sought the sufferers, on Saturday, and gave them what little she could spare, and they are now badly in need of further aid. Mrs. Putnam read an account of the doings of the Relief and Aid Society, which was very gratifying to the Society; but she thinks such destitution as she witnessed deserves to be relieved. The man referred to is an American, and was, at one time, a Lieutenant in the army.

INDIANA.

History of the Beaver Lake Lands—How the School Children of Indiana Were Swindled Out of $200,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—Your readers doubtless have noticed that Congress passed an act a few days since granting to the State of Indiana a quit claim to the re-claimed lands of the bed of Beaver Lake, in Newton County, Indiana, comprising some sixteen thousand acres of the most fertile soil in the north part of the State. As these lands have been the subject of much fraud, litigation, and excitement in Northwestern Indiana, and entered largely into the politics of that section of the State, their history may not be uninteresting, and is briefly as follows: Congress donated to this State in 1850 all the swamp lands within her borders, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the School Fund of the State. These lands were estimated at one time to be worth $2,000,000, but they were all frittered away by the Democratic State officials, between 1850 and 1856, in the most monstrous swindle ever perpetrated upon any State or people. They were deeded to various Democratic officials in all parts of the State in repayment for ditching that was never either commenced or finished, and finally the State had neither lands nor anything to show for them. And the school children were robbed of $2,000,000. Two of these "land-grabbers," John P. Dunn, at that time Auditor of State, and his surety, M. G. Bright, have obtained a large portion of the lands on the border of Beaver Lake, by the "patent" Democratic process described above, and by virtue of this property, claimed the adjacent bed of Beaver Lake, as "riparian proprietors." It was a monstrous claim with no shadow of right. They laid off the land, which was ten feet under water, into forty acre lots, each taking alternate lots; and in this plot lay all the title they or their assignees ever had. Dunn turned out to be a defaulter as Auditor of the State, and to indemnify Bright, his surety, he deeded to Bright all his interest in the Beaver Lake lands to indemnify that gentleman against loss, whereupon Bright deeded the same land obtained from Dunn to the State in settlement of Dunn's defalcations—a sharp practice certainly. Subsequently, the State's interest and that of the original "appropriator" were sold, and came, more or less directly, to the hands of Messrs. Milk and Dean, of Illinois, the present claimants and beneficiaries of the original outrage. A few years ago, after a large part of the lake (which lay within a short distance of the Kankakee River, and being fifteen feet higher than that stream, was drained into it), a collision occurred between the "squatters," who claimed that it belonged to the General Government, and was subject to occupancy and purchase, like other public lands, and the assignees of the old robbery. The matter was then referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, who decided that "the lake did not pass to the State with the 'swamp land' donation of 1850, because it had not been and could not have been surveyed." Then came an appeal to Congress to confirm the title derived from the original claimants. Several bills were introduced in both the Senate and House in the interests of the various claimants, all of which ended in Congress giving it to the State on the ground that "it was drained by the State and her assignees." The question that now occurs is how far does the act of Congress make good the title derived through the original plunderers. The "riparian" title of Dunn and Bright, which was all the title they ever had, was no title at all, and the parties who purchased the interest of Bright were bound to know that they bought it at their peril. Now, for the first time, Congress has given a perfect title to the land, and all sales heretofore made are void; but should the State make good her title to the present owners, should she also make good a title to the Bright land in which she never had any interest? Does not the State own at least a half interest in those lands, and should the School Fund be deprived of $100,000 that is justly her own? Certainly, $100,000 out of $2,000,000 worth of lands Dunn to enough for the State to claim. The attention of the next session of the Legislature will be called to the facts and the matter will be tested in the Courts.

The following newly-elected State officers have already been inducted into their respective offices: Attorney General, James Denny; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles Scholl; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. S. Hopkins. The following will assume their positions on the dates named: Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, Jan. 13; Secretary of State M. M. Curry, Jan. 17; Treasurer J. B. Glover, Feb. 9; Auditor J. A. Wildman, Jan. 25.

MADISON.

State Teachers' Convention—Proceedings Yesterday—State Historical Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 27.—On call of State Superintendent Fallows, some fifty County School Superintendents, Principals, and Normal School teachers, including a few ladies, are holding a meeting here. Several who would have attended were detained by the storms and severe weather. First on the programme was a discussion of the propriety of making the system of township school government obligatory, it having been permissory in the State for some time. The chief speakers were Assistant Superintendent Pradt, County Superintendents Worth, of Waukesha; Holford, of Grant; Chandler, of Dane, and Major A. J. Cheney, late of Walworth. The drift of the discussion was against the proposition, but the matter was referred to a Committee, who made a report which was adopted in favor of amending the law of 1869, so as not to exclude villages having schools of not less than three departments from its operation. County Superintendents and educators generally should urge the adoption of the township system by towns, that it may have a fair and thorough trial; also, that a change in the system of reporting from joint school districts, so as to have but one report, that from the Clerk of the Town in which the school-house of the district is located, was advocated by several Superintendents. There was a protracted discussion on the propriety of requiring a knowledge of natural sciences for a second-grade certificate, in the course of which it appeared that there were only 413 such certificates held in Wisconsin, and some 6,000 third-grade. The discussion was mainly conducted by Messrs. A. Salisbury, of Brodhead, Smith, of Sparta, Chandler, of Dane, Marsh, of Waterloo, and Superintendent Fallows. It was generally conceded that a more knowledge of natural sciences was highly desirable among teachers and pupils in our common schools, but doubted whether the public were yet educated up to the point of so generally teaching them as to require their knowledge by second grade teachers. It was questioned, also, whether too much attention is given to some higher branches did not lead to the neglect of the more common and useful studies, like grammer, geography and history, and reading and spelling.

The necessity of some change in the method of appointment to Normal School scholarships was urged by Messrs. Parker, of Janesville; Purdy, of Fort Atkinson, and others, and the matter was discussed by them and President Albee, of the Oshkosh Normal School, and McGregor, of the Platteville Normal School, it being urged that the benefits of the Normal Schools should be restricted to those who intended to teach in the State.

There was a very interesting presentation of deaf and dumb educational work, by Superintendent Nead, of the State Institute, and some of his pupils this afternoon. There was a very interesting presentation and discussion of "institute work," by Professor Robert Graham, and others.

A business meeting of County Superintendents this evening. The relation of the State University to graded schools will be discussed by President Twombly, Superintendent Fallows, and others. Reports are expected from the Normal Schools, and the session will close with miscellaneous business, and a discussion to-morrow.

At a meeting of the State Historical Society Executive Committee, the librarian announced 3,692 additions to the library, nine oil portraits and many cabinet additions. Thursday evening, Jan. 2 ensuing, was designated for the annual meeting of the Society, and Thursday evening, Jan. 30 for the annual address by the Hon. C. D. Robinson on the birth place of Americanism. The propriety of celebrating the bicentennial, of Marquettes discovery of the Mississippi, in June next, was suggested, and a Committee appointed to consider it.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The Czarowitch had four hours of uninterrupted sleep last night.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A special from Berlin says that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has delivered a note to Prince Gortschakoff informing him that England will abstain from interfering with Russian progress in Central Asia, if it does not threaten Afghanistan.

Nine thousand Khivese troops are now besieging the Russian forts on the Eureba River.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Another force of 10,000 Khivese is depredating on the Russian fisheries at the mouth of the Eureba. Reinforcements have been sent to the Russian troops in that locality.

GREECE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Ministers of Austria, Germany, and Russia at Athens, acting on instructions from their respective Governments, jointly advised the Greek Government to end the difficulty about the Laurium silver mines by conceding the demands of France and Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—William Bentley, a stock broker of this city, suspended payment to-day. It is reported that he is short 44,000 shares of Erie.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Dec. 27.—The diplomatic relations between the Swiss Government and the Vatican are broken off. The Papal legation at Lucerne will probably be abolished, the *Charge d'Affaires* and attaches having been recalled.

ANOTHER WONDERLAND.

Gorges, Forests, Torrents, and Waterfalls of the Tuolumne Canon.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The diadem for scenic grandeur to be heretofore been worn by Yosemite, but the explorations in the Sierra Nevada have revealed some half-dozen contestants for that honor. Among these may be mentioned Mount Shasta, the canon of the South Fork of King's River (on the shadow of Mount Whitney), and the great Tuolumne River canon. John Muir, the lonely, adventurous explorer and geologist of the Yosemite Valley, and Galen Clark, its Guardian of that valley, last month penetrated and explored the last mentioned canon, which Professor Whitney and Clarence King did not enter, the former expressing a doubt, in his State geological report, whether it was possible to get into it at all. Mr. Muir reports that this canon lies about eighteen miles in an almost due northerly direction from Yosemite Valley. Its beginning or mouth is below Hetch-Hetchy Valley, and the main Tuolumne runs through it. It curves in an unbroken line for over forty miles, and runs up to and ends in the very heart of the summits of the upper Sierra Nevada. The unexhaustively named Hetch-Hetchy Valley constitutes an expanded portion of the great Tuolumne canon, which properly begins at the eastern end of Hetch-Hetchy, and has, from thence to its head, a length of twenty miles of continuous, unbroken vertical walls of granite, similar to, but more clear cut, and with much greater depth, than those of the Yosemite Valley. Yosemite Valley has an average width of half a mile, and in no place a mile wide; but the Tuolumne canon has nowhere a width exceeding a quarter of a mile, and is in some places much narrower than that. The Tuolumne River, which runs through it, has twice the width of the Merced. The falls of the Merced-Yosemite surpass those of the Tuolumne canon in unbroken volumne of descending water; but, in endless variety of cascades and water-shoots, the Tuolumne canon is far superior. The great walls of the canon are seamed by water-worn fissures, down which rivers leap, churn, thunder, brawl, and sing with all possible varieties and expression of sound. There is one waterleap 1,800 feet high in the Tuolumne canon, but it is not unbroken, as in the Upper Yosemite, and in that respect inferior to the latter. The Upper Yosemite falls are 1,600 feet high. In the spring, when the river is full, that fall tumbles into its great water-worn, rocky bowl with a sound resembling the fall from the sky of gigantic cannon-balls on massive and tightly-stretched drums. This sound closely resembles, yet far surpasses in the noisy dignity of the loudest peals of thunder; but the noise produced by the Tuolumne waterfalls